The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9?0.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	" 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28 0
——— including postage	" 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	" 16 0
——— including postage	" 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6 0
——— including postage	" 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.................. " 2 8
Third Ditto.................... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—July 23rd, at Girgaum, Cecelia Drusilla, the beloved wife of Robert Henry Harrison, of Bombay, aged 40 years, deeply regretted.

MUNGER—July 23rd, at Byculla, Rev. Sendol B. Munger, of the American Mission, in the 65th year of his age.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15		Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16		" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19		" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20		" Coconada	19
" Colombo	20		" Madras	23
" Galle			" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24		" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry			" Galle	
" Madras	27		" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29		" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30		" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30		" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3		" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," will not sail on the 1st August, as previously notified

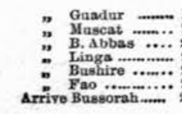
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

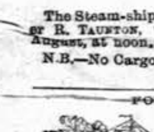
Up.	July.		Down.	August.	
Leave Bombay	13 & 27		Leave Bussorah	1	15
" Kurrachee	17	31	" Fao	1	15
		Augt.	" Bushire	4	18
" Guadur	18	1	" Linga	6	20
" Muscat	21	4	" B. Abbas	8	22
" B. Abbas	23	6	" Muscat	10	24
" Linga	24	7	" Guadur	12	26
" Bushire	27	10	" Kurrachee	15	29
" Fao	28	11			Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay	18	1

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



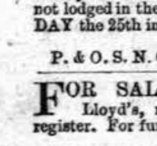
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

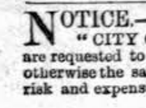
FOR ALGOA BAY DIRECT.



THE INMAN'S Screw Steamer "KANGAROO," Captain Manning, 1196 tons register, 300 Horse Power, will leave about the end of the present month for the above Port under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

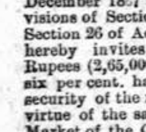
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA MAURITIUS AND THE CAPE.



THE INMAN'S Fast Screw Steamer the "CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Eynon, 1510 tons register, 400 Horse Power, will leave early in August for the above destination under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. "SUNDA," (1,682 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain W. Soames, will be despatched for Hongkong on TUESDAY the 28th July, calling at Galle and Singapore.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Officers' receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon on SATURDAY the 25th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 18th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF NANKIN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Nankin."

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.

No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865,)" we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.

FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz.*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland. 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		*Draught.*	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

WANTED, to buy a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in good and ready working order. Apply to "J. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, 80 tons of good clean TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of 6 to 8 tons monthly, the first delivery to be made during the first week in September next.

Sealed Tenders with Samples will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 15th August next.

Cash Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Stores Office, Byculla, 21st July 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, ...

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Reclamation of about 20 acres of the foreshore in front of the Old Clare Bunder. Printed Forms of Tender and Specification may be had at Mr. Ormiston's Office (on payment of Rs. 5) and which are to be lodged with Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on or before MONDAY the 3rd August.

Elphinstone Bunder, 22nd July 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED). —The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bombay, in pursuance of the power vested in it by a Deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of May 1865, and made between DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the first part, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA of the second part, HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the third part, PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, MANOCKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA (Sons of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, deceased,) of the fourth part, and the said BANK OF BOMBAY of the fifth part, has agreed with COWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE RUTTONJEE NUREEMAN, and JAMASJEE SHERIADJEE MADUN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants to sell to them—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the Bungalows and Premises standing thereon, known by the name of "CHAMARBAG," situate at Parell, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 129,168 square yards. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868,

H. MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

JOHN BELL, DECEASED.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOHN BELL, formerly Professor in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, but late of New Prestwick, near Ayr, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 30th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with Extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentar of such Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 10th day of June 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HOWARD BISHOP, Esquire presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, are required on or before the 20th day of August 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, the Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate. And that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM THOMSON, Master of the Free Church School at Dalbeattie, North Britain; DONALD BLACK, of Liverpool, Architect; JOHN MACRAE, of Newton, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, Schoolmaster; and DAVID DOUGALL, of Ayr, in the said County of Ayr, Solicitor, the Trustees and Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of June 1868. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN;
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	"	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	"	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		"	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	"	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	"	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	"	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	"	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	"	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	"	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	"	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	"	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	"	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	"	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	"	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	" 7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	"	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	" 7	8
BADHAM'S West End	" 7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	" 3	0
The Royal Satin Spot	" 4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	" 3
Guyot's West End	" 2
The Royal Courier Bag	" 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	" 12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	" 2 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	" 18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	" 14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched "	" 16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	" 10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	" 16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	" 6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	" 14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	" 8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	" 2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded to the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of *flavour* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.

LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC. J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety. J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle. J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS. J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size. J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per *Borderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT,
In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as merchants under the names and styles of Jaitha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass and Company.

Creditors of the above Estate are hereby informed that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, on admitted claims only, at the rate of 3⅜ (three and three-eighths) per cent will be paid to them personally or to their attorneys on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row.

Production of Vouchers in support of claims is necessary.

Creditors who have not received the former Dividend of 3 per cent are requested to call for same at once.

RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,

Bombay, 8th July 1868. Manager for the Trustees.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16¼ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, RAGOONATH NARAYEN, { Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1868 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Resolution of Government, P. W. D., No. 118— 925 of 1868, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.

2. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 970, dated 22nd May 1868, relating to the transfer of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

3. A letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., No. 1172, dated 6th June 1868, with a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that the Memorial of the Bench regarding the Overbridge contribution had been received, but could not be complied with.

4. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1868, on the First Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 453 C.W.—1587 dated 10th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R. E. would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he be consulted on the subject of the Main Drainage of Bombay.

6. Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March 1868.

7. The Municipal Commissioner to make a statement regarding the Municipal License Tax, pointing out that it will expire on the 31st of December next. He will propose that the "Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to re-impose this tax, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."

8. Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Worshipful Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis, by the Controller, of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868, as compared with the Budget Grants,—Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.

Statement of Collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years.

Statement regarding the Municipal Loans, with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868.

Statement giving list of Liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.

9. A letter from Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., dated 23rd April 1868, resigning his membership of the Finance Committee.

10. A letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C. S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the Municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—

I. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of January 1868.
II. Receipts and Expenditure for January 1868.
III. do. do. February "
IV. do. do. March "
V. do. do. April "
VI. do. do. May "
VII. do. do. June "
VIII. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of July 1868.
IX. Amount of Collected Balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867.
X. Statement of all Debts due by the Municipality to the Railway Companies, Contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same.

Loan Account.

XI. Market Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended up to date ...... "
Balance unexpended .... "
XII. Drainage Loan.
Total Amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... "
Balance .... "
XIII. Construction of Roads Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... "
Balance .... "

and the same information regarding any other loans that may have been contracted.

11. A letter from Dr. W. Collum, dated the 3rd instant, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices he will request to be informed on the following subjects:—

1.—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Muncipal Loan of the 14th April 1868, secured by the House Rate.

2.—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England, respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.

3.—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-twentieth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government Securities been purchased.

4.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.

12. Petition from Naigaum inhabitants, praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.

13. Petition from F. A. Nazareth, complaining of smoke nuisance in the Kumbharwada district.

14. Petition from Bhau Bhyroji, praying for grant of a pension for long services.

15. Petition from Abdulally and others, praying to have Bhosaree Moola Street supplied with gas and water.

16. Petition from P. Higgins, praying for compensation for the loss of his appointment.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th July 1868.

NOTICES.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Lane, on MONDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., when the following business will be transacted:—

1st. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ending 30th April 1868, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To elect two Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

20th July 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 25th instant, for the immediate supply of the undermentioned articles:—

(12) TWELVE IRON SAFES. They should be capable of holding 10,000 or 12,000 Rupees, and be of a good substantial description.

Dealers can tender for any number of the above.

A Cash Deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the Safes at the tendered rates should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Safes not being supplied within the time stated in the tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 21st July 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS,
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815, in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; and the latter in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	" 25	" 13½
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	" 21	" 11½
" 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	" 18	" 10
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	" 16	" 9
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	" 15	" 8½
" 6—Medoc, White capsule	do	" 13	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	" 20	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	" 26
Macon,	ditto	" 21

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest that can be shipped.

		Qts.	Pts.
Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	" 31	" 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	" 26	" 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	" 31	" 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	" 34	" ...
" " Braunberger, do.	" 26	" ...
Hock, " Johannisberger	" 36	" ...
" " Forster Traminer	" 34	" ...
" " Rudesheimer, do.	" 26	" ...
" " Hocheimer, do.	" 23	" ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	" 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	" 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	" 22
do " 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	" 22
do " 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	" 22
do " 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	" 18
do " 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	" 15
Marsala, Virgin	" 15
Madeira, East India	" 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	" 20	" 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	" 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	" 22
" " Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	" 38	" 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	" 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	" 24	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants can be supplied more economically from our Bombay godowns than from home, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the Building at present occupied on Lease by the London, Asiatic, and American Company. For particulars apply to WILLIAM STEEL,
At the Office of the Asiatic Bank (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT and SURVEYOR to the AMERICAN LLOYD'S REGISTER of SHIPPING is duly authorised to grant Certificates of Classification to Vessels in conformity with the Rules of the said Registry.

JOHN DIXON.

J. SIGG & Co.'s ESTATE.—NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the above Estate are hereby required to furnish to the Trustees STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS within twenty days from the date hereof; and DEBTORS to the Estate are hereby required to PAY forthwith to the Trustees the AMOUNTS for which they are INDEBTED to the Estate.

R. AHLERS, G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th July 1868.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Liquidators are prepared to make a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by a payment of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE, payment of which on production of the Share Certificates can be obtained on application to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, West.

JOHN DIXON, A. J. MACDONALD, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL MUNSEY MOOLJEE, KHIMJEE MOTEE, BHANA MADHOWJEE, MEGJEE THAKURSEY, LUCKMIDASS HUNSRAJ, and DEWJEE KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of WELLJEE NARRONJEE and COMPANY.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 14th day of July instant, NOTICE is hereby given that an application on behalf of MUNSEY MOOLJEE, SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL and DEWJEE KHETSEY, three of the abovenamed insolvents, will be made to the Sitting Judge in Chambers at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of FRIDAY the 31st day of July instant, for an order for the discharge of the said MUNSEY MOOLJEE, SEWRAJ GUNGAJUL and DEWJEE KHETSEY, under Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865, and which order will then and there be made unless good cause be shown to the contrary.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Insolvents Munsey Mooljee and others.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co, (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULARS.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (similar in form to the emperor's binocular.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	" 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	" 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete .... Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	35

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHEFFIELD TOOLS.—Gentlemen's Tool Chests of Oak Wood, polished, and strongly made, with lock and key, containing Sheffield Tools of best cast steel, and warranted edge, as follows:—

No. 8.

25 inches long, by 1 foot 1 inch wide, 1 foot 1½ inches deep. Price Rs. 75.

CONTENTS.

Three Saws,	Two Spokeshaves,
Axe,	Square,
Two Hammers,	Claw Wrench,
Mallet,	Two Pairs Pliers,
Rule,	Compasses,
Pincers,	Lock Saw,
Six Gimlets,	Smooth Plane,
Six Brad Awls,	Jack Plane,
Six Chisels,	Three Guages,
Four Gouges,	Glue Pot and Brush,
Four Files,	Drawing Knife,
Oil Stone,	Cutting Punch,
Marking Awl,	Scraper,
Three Punches,	Bevil,
Three Turnscrews,	Chalk Line Reel,
Bed Key,	Screws, Nails,
Hand Vice,	&c., &c.

No. 6.

1 foot 10 inches long, by one foot wide, and 10 inches deep. Price Rs. 55.

CONTENTS.

Two Saws,	Four Files,
Axe,	Oil Stone,
Two Hammers.	Marking Awl,
Mallet,	Two Punches,
Rule,	Three Turnscrews,
Pincers,	Two Spokeshaves,
Six Gimlets,	Square,
Six Brad Awls,	Claw Wrench,
Six Chisels,	Pliers,
Four Gouges,	Compasses,
Lock Saw,	Drawing Knife,
Smooth Plane,	Cutting Punch,
Jack Plane,	Scraper,
Marking Guage,	Bevil,
Glue Pot and Brush,	Screws, Nails, &c., &c.

Remark.—No. 6 is similar in form to No. 8, but with *one drawer only*

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (cloth bound.)

	Rs.	
The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury	4	8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville	4	8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4	8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler	3	12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3	12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton	4	8
Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith	4	8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	8	0
Black. Sheep. Ditto	4	8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth	4	8
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family	3	12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c.	4	8
The Last of the Cavaliers	4	8
Too Strange not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton.	4	8
Which shall it be?	4	8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.	4	8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Lady Bountiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4	8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4	8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell	4	8
Phemie Keller. ditto	4	8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4	8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4	8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4	8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4	8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	4	8
The Channings. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Falcons	4	8
The Brookes of Bridlemere. By W. Melville	4	8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	3	12
Digby Grand. ditto	3	12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot	2	12
Silas Marner. ditto	1	14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4	8
Punjana: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sells, &c., now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6	8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2	0
Schnick-Schnack: trifles for the little ones	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5	12
Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by Trebutien	5	12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4	8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	3	12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge	2	12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3	12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot	3	12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4	8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5	12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4	8
The Clyffards of Clyffe	4	8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald	4	8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing	2	12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	435 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	165 to 167 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	......	Frere Land Co.	130 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1,115

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	 26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
360,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,425 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
1?0,000	00	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¼
hina...	60 days' sight...	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		.. ..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..		... ..	8 do.
our per cent. Co.'s	„ 1835-36	.. ..	94½
„	„ „ 1842-43	.. ..	
„	„ „ 1854-55	.. ..	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	.. ..	109¼ to 109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54..	..	109
Five and half per cent.	... ...	.. ..	115 to 115¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.	
Mercantile Bills 1	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas..	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 23rd July.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote..	.. New	..	... 230 to 232
Broach...	... ..	..	... 230 to 233
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur	... ..	..	.. 248 to 250
Veeraval..	.. ..	..	... 215 to 225
Vingorla..	.. .. ..	..	... 228 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	... 242 to 245
Khandeish.. } Barsee	.. ..	..	... 225 to 227

Ready Sales ... ... 275 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA—July 17.

Government Securities.—4 per cents continue in demand, and were bought up to-day at Rs. 5-4 discount. Several purchases of 5 per cents of 1856-'7 took place at Rs. 9-8 premium. 15 years' Debentures changed hands at Rs. 9-4 to 9-8 premium.

A sale of People's Bank shares was reported at Rs. 40.

Port Canning Land and Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were in good demand this afternoon, and purchases made at Rs. 325 to 330.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—July 23.

Little, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

McKellar, Surgeon, 10th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, on medical certificate, from Malligaum.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, on 10 days' leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—July 23.

William, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to England.

Tennant, Captain, 45th Regiment, on duty, to Madras.

Bartholomew, Captain, Land Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor D. Vint, of the Ordnance Deparment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed overland.

Captain W. Thompson, Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

[illegible] allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868:—Major S. [illegible], Staff Corps, and Captain C. [illegible] R. Glasfurd, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. W. Bannerman, General List, Bengal Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern 9th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, on medical certificate.

[illegible] F. J. Caldecott, R. A., is appointed Acting 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance vice Captain Hoskins, proceeded to Europe.

When no second class accommodation is available in Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships, Warrant Officers provided with passages under the operation of G. O. No. 148, dated 4th March 1868, must take such accommodation as is available.

Referring to General Order No. 319, dated 7th May 1868, [illegible] placed at the disposal of the Provincial Commander in Chief from this date.

[illegible] (Major General) Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., Staff Corps, having completed ten years' service in the rank of substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 12th July 1868, under the provisions of clause 7, para. 51 of G. O. G. G. I., No. 898, 26th September 1866.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department with effect from the 29th of April 1868, the date of departure of Captain H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, Acting Deputy Commissary General, 2nd Class, for England, on medical certificate:—Captain C. Swinhoe, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

[illegible]

Mr. Venaik Narrian Bhagwut has been appointed to the charge of the Bantwa Estate, in Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, for six months, from the 14th instant.

Mr. A. Keyser, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with power to commit cases to the Sessions in the Poona District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, officiated as Conservator of Forests, from the 14th to 20th June 1868.

Mr. A. Keyser to be Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Poona.

Mr. E. de la G. Sharkey, Civil Service, passed an examination in Hindoostanee on the 15th instant.

Mr. H. S. Spring to be Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer in Sind.

Mr. J. M. Graves, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Right Bank Indus, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. E. T. Candy has been re-appointed to act as 2nd Assistant, and Mr. G. B. Reid as 3rd Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, from the date on which Mr. Sutyandranath Tagore assumed charge of his appointment of Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. S. Sellon, R.E., received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., on the afternoon of the 13th July 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Stanley Scott, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of his office to Lieutenant F. Stock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs. G. F. M. Grant and W. Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the 1st Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, on the 6th February 1868, in the forenoon.

Mr. Brownlow Forde, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Gujarat, joined his appointment on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant F. D. Mander, Assistant Executive Engineer, Kaira Districts, is appointed a Member of the Municipality of Kaira.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. C. W. Bell and J. E. Oliphant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 14th instant in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Major W. Widdicombe and Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind on the 11th instant, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

W. Widdicombe, Esq., Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, and W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Judge of the Sudder Court of the Province of Sind on the 11th day of July 1868, before office hours.

W. Foxton, Esq., B A., and W. Widdicombe, Esq., Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee on the 11th July 1868, before noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23rd July.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.		
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.		
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.		
Seeds ....£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s. 0d.		
Overland..Cotton.....£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet		
China ....Cotton.....Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.		
Mauritius .Gram .....Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.		

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 23	Atlantic King.....	Craig	Glasgow, April 4.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 23	Schiller	Harbers.......	Singapore.
	Cutch Merchant..	Gray	Calcutta.
	John Watt	Pool	Akyab.
	Irwell............	Feran	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Malta*, Corrigill, to Singapore.

Ship *Bruce*, Lyle, to Moulmein.

Steamer *Emeu*, Barlow, to Galle, Singapore and Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.—July 17.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of this day announced the arrivals of the Ships "Nile" and "Lake Lemon."

DEPARTURES.—Steamer "Scotia."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 16, "Clyde," J. D. Swell, Bombay; and July 17, "China," S.S., J. D. Steward, Suez.

DEPARTURES.—July 16, "Sussex," —— Pondicherry; July 17, "Squando," —— Calcutta; and "China, S.S., J. D. Steward, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. DAVID E. GOSTLING has been authorised to SIGN for our FIRM from the 9th of May last.
SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up till noon on SATURDAY, 25th instant, for effecting REPAIRS necessary to the Ship "MINNEHAHA." Further particulars may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Minnehaha."
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND TROMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, convened for THIS DAY, and not held for the want of a quorum, stands adjourned to THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
T. F. PUNNETT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.—The whole of the VALUABLE STOCK in TRADE, HOUSEHOLD and SHOP FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS, belonging to Messrs. ROGERS & Co.'s Branch Establishment at POONA, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at No. 36, CIVIL LINES.
The property on view from the 27th instant.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

NOTICE.—The BOMBAY and MALABAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), promoted by IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, RAHIMTOOLLA CADDERBHOY, LALLJEE CUTCHRA, and HASSUM MOOSA in the month of March 1865, was not started, and consequently in the same year the amount of Calls paid by the Allottees was paid back to them, and an account of such payments has now been filed. And all the Allotment Letters and Receipts for the first Call are considered as cancelled.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1868.
IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA,
RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY,
LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HELD ON THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1868.

PRESENT.

William Swinhoe, Esq., (in the chair).

The other Directors and a very large number of Shareholders.

Resolution moved by G. Depenning, Esq.,

Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That this Meeting has confidence in the present direction, and approves and confirms the action taken by the Board to recover the funds of the Company.

Carried.

857 votes being recorded in favour of the Resolution and 151 against it.

WILLIAM SWINHOE,
Chairman.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in BORAH BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of HORMUSJEE EDULJEE MADUN, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 535, 538 and 538, and by Collector of Assessment under No. 88, and bounded on the east by the property of Adamally Sooltanally and Mahomedally Salucally, on the west by the aforesaid Borah Bazaar Street, on the north by property of the late Eduljee Rustomjee Madun, deceased, and on the south by the house of the late Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawarra, deceased, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of ANDHIAROO EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE MADUN and CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE MADUN, both respectively deceased. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
23rd July 1868. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HELD ON THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1868.

PRESENT.

William Swinhoe, Esq. (in the chair).

The other Directors and a very large number of Shareholders.

1ST RESOLUTION.

Moved by the Chairman.

Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That the Report of the Directors be received and adopted.

Carried *nem con.*

2ND RESOLUTION.

Moved by Baboo Bhobojanychurn Mittra.

Seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaw—

That the accounts, closed for the period ended the 30th April, 1868, now submitted, be received and passed as correct.

Carried *nem con.*

3RD RESOLUTION.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.

Seconded by Baboo Bhobojanychurn Mittra—

That the authority asked by the Directors to surrender Lots 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, and a portion of 128 and 132, and 123, 127, and another portion of 128, known as Eames' Lot, and Lot 18, known as Hannah's Lot, should, in the opinion of this Meeting, be granted, and the Directors are empowered to make such application to the Government in behalf of this Company, as they may deem necessary for carrying out the measure.

Carried *nem con.*

4TH RESOLUTION.

Moved by Baboo Amritalall Mittra.

Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy—

That Messrs. D. Woods and T. H. Lloyd be re-elected Auditors.

Carried *nem con.*

5TH RESOLUTION.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.

Seconded by Baboo Kartick Chunder Borral—

That the Bombay Board of Directors be abolished, and that the necessary alterations to this effect be made in the Articles of Association.

Carried *nem con.*

6TH RESOLUTION.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq.

Seconded by W. Snell, Esq.—

That the Bombay Secretaryship and Office also be abolished, and that the Calcutta Directors be and they are hereby empowered to make arrangements with the National Bank of India, Limited, for the financial business of the Company in Bombay, and that other arrangements be made as the Directors of this Company may think proper for the registering of transfer of shares in Bombay.

Carried *nem con.*

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

WILLIAM SWINHOE,
Chairman.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED JULY 18.

Beauclerk's Summer and Winter in Norway......Rs.	4 8
Bones and I; by Whyte Melville..........................	6 12
Hallam's Europe in the Middle Ages. Cheap edition.	4 8
Wright's Caricature History of the Four Georges...	5 12
The Reign of Law; by the Duke of Argyll. New edition	4 8
Neligan on Medicines; by Macnamara.................	13 8
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Eleventh thousand..	4 8
Dyer's Pompeii and its Remains..........................	10 8
Smith's Antiquity of Intellectual Man	6 12
"Wrinkles"; by the "Old Shekarry"	4 8

RECEIVED JULY 11.

Kinglake's History of the Crimean war, vols. 3 & 4...Rs.	24 0
All the Year Round, vol. 19..................................	4 4
Holmes's Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases	15 0
The Hermits; by Charles Kingsley	3 0
Saints and Sinners: or, in Church and about it; by Dr. Doran	16 0
Cameos from English History; by author of the "Heir of Redclyffe"	3 12
Leed's Lectures on Ventilation at the Philadelphia Institution	3 0
The White Wife; by Cuthbert Bede	1 12
Story on Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.	40 0
Nichol's Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences.........	16 0

RECENT NEW WORKS STILL ON HAND.

First and Last Love; by James Grant. 3 vols...Rs.	21 0
Trench's Household Book of English Poetry	4 4
Life of the Rev. H. V. Elliott, M. A........................	6 8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. Cloth	2 12
Seyd on Bullion and Foreign Exchanges	15 0
Morgan's Electro-Physiology and Therapeutics ...	22 8
Blackburn's Artists and Arabs	7 8
"Crowned," 2 vols..	9 0
Wind Wafted Seed; by Drs. Macleod and Guthrie.	2 12
Elliott's Obstetric Clinic	13 8
The Athlete for 1868	1 8
Wise's History of Medicine among the Asiatics......	10 0
White's Life and Writings of Swedenborg, 2 vols...	9 8
Hunter's Annals of Rural Bengal, Vol. I..................	13 8
Plowden's Travels in Abyssinia	13 8
Bunsen's God in History. 2 vols	22 8
Crowe's History of France. 5 vols..........................	58 0
The Church and the World, Essays on questions of the Day in 1868; edited by Rev. Orby Shipley	11 4
Malleson's History of the French in India	12 0
Cate's Dictionary of General Biography	16 0
General Cotton's Nine Years on the N. W. Frontier.	10 8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.	5 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	July 28th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„		„
China Mail	„ 24th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore..	„	„	„
Hongkong..	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	Aug. 7th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope	„	„	„
Natal	„	„	„
Reunion	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	„	„
Kurrachee	..12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

In the case of every country wrung, as India has been, out of social and political anarchy, and placed under a settled government, the result is that the administrative necessities of the country soon begin far to exceed the means of meeting them which are at the command of its rulers. Peace, order, and prosperity create new wants, some of which, in a civilised state of society, it is the appropriate function of Government to provide for; others of which must be met by the exertions of the people themselves. In a state of society corresponding to that which exists in India the main engine of progress to which everybody looks is Government itself. Many generations must elapse before Government is backed by the people, because many generations, even under a vigorous and progressive Government, must elapse before the people are sufficiently enlightened to give it co-operation. Hence the Government of a country like India, in the discharge of its multitudinous functions, is driven by the sheer necessities of its position and the wants of the country into the position of private traders and capitalists. Thus to open out the country it is compelled to take the initiative in the projection of Railways and the construction of Telegraphs. Again, in its capacity of State landlord, it is saddled with a variety of duties which are relegated to provincial authorities and landowners in England. Thus it has to see to the improvement of the Indian varieties of cotton, and it keeps watch and ward, in a loose and slovenly way, with the Cotton Frauds Act in its hand, over the greed and dishonesty of the ryots on the one side and the native interloper between them and the exporting merchants on the other. So also it has to make roads and promote irrigation, or at least talk about promoting the latter, for the policy with which Lord Cranbourne started his brief career under the pressure of the Orissa famine—"peace and public works"—has been as yet mainly theoretical. And in those offices which every Englishman, who has imbibed the notions of governing current in his fatherland, leaves to Government to fulfil, each year of progress brings new demands for the extension and perfecting of the governing machinery, and threatens ultimately to overwhelm Government beneath the weight of its own responsibilities. At the present moment India is under-administered, and as her finances under the prevailing system are levied and disposed of, she can scarcely keep herself free from deficits. Were Government discharging its duty the administrative staff of the empire would be largely augmented; but on the principles that at present rule the Financial Department, the augmentation to the staff could not be paid. The progress of the country will compel Government to increase the numbers of its administrative staff, and force upon reluctant Finance Ministers the duty, from which they all seem to shrink, of remodelling the financial system of the empire. Either the system of government in India must break down or a revolution must take place headed by some one of our Finance Ministers.

We have often urged that a reform of our financial system lies at the basis of all administrative reforms in India. Not only is money the sinews of war, but it is the sinews of peace also, the sinews of a peaceful, progressive, and paternal Government. The army is under-paid; European Subalterns can scarcely live upon their pay, cannot live except by a pinching economy and the surrender of what must be regarded not as luxuries but as matters of necessity in India. It is notorious that the sepoys of the native army have to get their scanty penurious pay eked out by voluntary donations from Government to keep them from starving. It is on record that these keepers of the peace, these representatives of public order and of civilisation, have broken into mutiny and looted bazaars to get food to fill their empty stomachs. The police, likewise, are under-paid, and there is not a grade of the public service, except the privileged enjoyers of its loaves and fishes, which is not bitterly discontented with its position. Here, then, is an accumulation of financial burdens upon the shoulders of an impecunious Government! Railways to make; barracks to build; roads to construct; irrigation works to prosecute; the pay of the army to be raised; the construction of a fleet in prospect; contentment to be restored in the public services by an adjustment of remuneration to the advanced cost of living; the pay of the police to be increased; jails to be erected; and provision to be made for the dispensing of justice in each new district as the same ripens for it! Now, Government cannot escape from these duties. They must be met and dealt with. They are a tiger in the path from which therei s no fleeing and which will not be politely and blandly bowed out of the way.

There could not be a stronger confirmation of the argument for which we are here contending, and for which we have frequently contended during the last twelve or eighteen months than the graphic sketch of the administrative defects of the Bengal Government which Sir Bartle Frere the other day wrote when expounding his views of the reforms that should be introduced into the eastern presidency. Although Bengal is the richest and one of the most populous parts of India, Sir Bartle's description is nevertheless a picture applicable, more or less, to the whole of India. That presidency covers nearly 250,000 square miles and contains a population of 42½ millions. That vast area, that immense population, have 232 gentlemen belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service to govern them, or one Civil Servant to every 182,000 of the population, or three for every half million. There is only one Covenanted Servant to every thousand square miles. It has also 861 Uncovenanted Civil Servants, from the High Court Judges to fourth class Superintendents of District Police, one half of this class being native and the remainder Eurasian. These 1,093 officers are all that the 42½ millions have to govern them; they are the whole administrative machinery which has been provided for a territory nearly 250,000 square miles in extent. Add to this geographical difficulty the variety of languages spoken by the different races, and the fact to which we have already alluded—namely, the helpless reliance of the people upon Government for everything out of the ordinary rut and routine of their existence—and the defects of the administrative machinery are multiplied a hundred-fold. "With these facts before us," exclaims Sir Bartle, "can we say that Bengal has anything but the shadow of an administration?" We imagine that nobody will say it has, but here is the rub: how can you increase the staff so as to give the presidency an administration which shall be a substance and not a mere shadow? It is not pretended that it can be done by the Bill now before Parliament relating to Bengal. Sir Bartle Frere shows that more men are required; and if we apply his argument to the whole of India, as we are entitled to do, the expenditure of the country would be enormously increased,—increased in fact beyond the resources of the Empire,—for the purpose of meeting this one requirement alone of the civil government. The finances as at present administered will not allow of the expansion of the civil government beyond a ridiculously infinitesimal extent in a single generation. The dilemma, then, is this:—Either the civil government must cease to expand with the requirements of the country, and many reforms that are even now urgently called for must be unwisely postponed, or the financial system must be reformed. Not to speak at all of the expansion and improvement of the civil government in long settled districts like Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, it is the fact that great portions of our Indian territory are worked by a more primitive machinery than suffices for the riper and more complex society existing in our older possessions. Whenever these ripen sufficiently to make it the duty of Government to place them under an analogous system of administration to that prevailing in our longer acquired districts, their admission to the privileges of complex English Government enhances the cost of governing them; and even then, they are still in the predicament of the rest of India—having only the "shadow of an administration." We despair of Sir Bartle Frere's argument ever being obviated; and at this point we touch on the necessity of pushing on the education of the people and nourishing the system of municipal government which may be extensively brought to the aid of the ruling authorities throughout India. But it is obvious that from all sides an irresistible pressure is closing in on the Government of India, and, whoever initiates the remedy, it must begin by a reform in the administration of the public revenues.

The mean time occupied in the transmission of messages between Great Britain and India via Turkey, in the month of June, was 2 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes; via Russia it was 2 days, 23 hours, 55 min. The number of messages from Great Britain via Turkey was 882, and via Russia 110. As regards the time there was a great improvement in that month. The statement before us shows the average time in each month since June 1867; and in the case of the telegrams via Turkey the average for June last is the most satisfactory. In June and July 1867 the average was slightly less in the case of telegrams via Russia; in other months it was greater than in June last.

The rates of mortality show that the monsoon hitherto has been an unhealthy one in Bombay. In each of the last five weeks the number of deaths was very considerably greater than in the corresponding weeks last year, and in one instance exceeded the average of the corresponding weeks in the past five years. We collate the following figures which show the increase we refer to. It will be seen at the same time that the death-rate during the hot season was on the whole satisfactory:—

			Correspdg. week 1867.	Cor. week past 5 years.
Week ending May,	5	295	341	562
„	12	337	328	538
„	19	342	351	512
„	26	322	319	450
June,	2	323	283	371
„	9	324	333	412
„	16	285	323	387
„	23	337	262	368
„	30	313	248	356
July,	7	301	237	884
„	14	370	259	366
„	21	305	264	355.

Those who feel the need of a little more rain than is to be got in Bombay have only to go to Matheran, where the rain-fall registered up to the 6th inst. was 100 inches 71 cents., while here it was about 20 inches only. At Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur, the fall registered up to the same date was 65 inches 20 cents. At no other place in the presidency was it above 50 inches.

The "Lucknow Times" states "that considerable distress at present prevails in the city, owing to the great increase in price of the necessaries of life. A comparison of the prices of grain for June and July will at once show that this distress is in all probability far from being exaggerated. During the month of June, the price of wheat was 24 seers per rupee; now it is selling at 18. Rice in June was 18 seers per rupee; now it is as low as 13; and we are told that a change for the worse occurs daily. If this drought continues much longer, the sufferings of these poor people must inevitably increase; and those who are better off may expect to feel it too at a later date, when their gram bills for the month will reach a price that, compared with present rates, will considerably astonish them."

We much regret to learn (says the "Lucknow Times") that there is some opposition to the carrying out of the Oudh and Rohilcund system of railway in its integrity. In order to take in certain large cities, and to catch the Bombay traffic the projectors of the East Indian Railway followed the course of the Ganges as far as Cawnpore, and then struck off for Agra and Delhi. By adopting this route they diverged considerably from a direct line drawn from Calcutta to Lahore and the North-West Frontier. Chiefly with the design of partially remedying this defect the Oudh and Rohilcund system of railways was planned, and on reference to a map, it will readily be seen that a railway from Buxar to Saharunpore, passing through Fyzabad, Bareilly, and Bijnour, would considerably shorten the distance between the Punjab and Bengal. This plan, however, has suddenly been nipped in the bud. Only a part of the project is to be proceeded with. The consequence is, that one of the principal objects of the promoters of the Oude and Rohilcund system will be entirely frustrated. The development of the resources of the two provinces is important, but even this desirable object will but partially be accomplished by running the line into a *cul de sac* at Bareilly, where it is now said to terminate. Anything more absurd can scarcely be contemplated than having such a place as Bareilly as the terminus of a line, when, by proceeding eighty or ninety miles further on, the whole of the Punjaub and North-West would be opened out.

The Bengali Christians residing in Calcutta have formed themselves into an Association called "The Bengal Christian Association for the Promotion of Christian Truth and Godliness and for the Protection of the Rights of Indian Christians." They are to meet monthly, and hold discussions, &c.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 20th July, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 8⅞d. Fair Westerns 7⅜d.

The "Travancore," from Marseilles, takes £20,000 in specie for Bombay.

The ships "Jame sStately" and "Hydrabad" have arrived from Bombay.

THE FENIANS, &c.

LONDON, 21st July, Morning.

The Prince of Wales gave a banquet yesterday in honour of Sir Robert Napier.

A letter has been addressed by Sir Robert to the Houses of Parliament acknowledging the votes of thanks recently passed in honour of His Excellency.

A gunsmith's shop has been pillaged at Cork. —Passengers for America are now searched at Queenstown.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Adderley, replying to Mr. Gorst, said he was awaiting the Governor's account concerning the grievances of Ceylon.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, &c.

LONDON, 20th (? 21st) July, Aft.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Corrupt Practices Bill passed committee.

A debate took place in the House of Lords last night on the reorganization of the army.

The Duke of Cambridge made a speech in which he praised the ability of Sir Henry Storks and expressed a hope that he would be entrusted with the fulfilment of the work.

Lord Stanley has intimated to Mr. Seward his willingness to accept a settlement of the question of naturalisation according to the views of the American Government.

Mr. Ayrton's Bill for enabling trustees to invest money in Indian guaranteed Railway Debentures has been received.

Sir Robert Napier will dine with the Queen on Tuesday and will be entertained by the Royal Engineers at Chatham on Friday next.

The new constituencies are being by (? adressed by) candidates in anticipation of the general election.

The Earl of Malmesbury has declared that the English blockade of Mazatlan is illegal and has accordingly ordered it to be raised.

General Arbuthnot is dead.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 30th ult. reached Suez on the 17th inst.

The Homeward Calcutta Mail of the 22nd ult. reached Suez on the 18th inst.

The Bombay Mail of the 23rd June was delivered in London to-day.

The "Carnatic" with the Outward Indian Mails left Suez on the evening of the 18th inst., (1 day before contract time).

A very interesting volume has just issued from the American press, which contains the autobiography, of Benjamin Franklin, restored from the original manuscript found in Paris by the late American Minister there. Attenuated and emasculated, the work was long since published; but its true value as a picture of the inner life of this most remarkable man has never before been presented to the public.

Mr. Dickens reserved until his return to England one of the most graceful acts connected with his American trip. This is the presentation to Dr. S. G. Howe, the superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Boston, the sum of 1,700 dollars, the estimated cost of printing 250 copies of the "Old Curiosity Shop" in the raised letters legible by the blind.

BOMBAY.

It is stated that Dr. Lumsdaine will act as Coroner for the city of Bombay (besides acting as Health Officer) during the absence of Dr. Hewlett in Europe.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay and Trombay Company (Limited) was announced for yesterday afternoon to consider the report of the liquidators, but an adjournment had to be made as there was no quorum.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Kurrachee, per steamer "City of Manchester," to-morrow, the 25th July, at 10 A.M.

The British ship "Pehlwan," Captain Tarn, from Kurrachee, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, having made the passage in sixty-five hours.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Emeu," Captain Barlow, will sail to-day to Galle, Singapore and Hongkong with 1,109½ chests of opium, 669 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Yokohama—Mr. C. H. Dallas. For Madras—Captain Tennant.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, in charge of the office of Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, has forwarded for the information of Government a return of cases disposed of under Act IX. of 1863, from which it appears that during the quarter ending 31st June last two cases were disposed of under the Act, in one of which a Bhattia, named Ambajee Hemjee, was charged with offering adulterated cotton for compression, and, on being convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default, to suffer seven days' imprisonment. In the other case one Sewapa bin Erapa was convicted on a charge of fraudulently mixing cotton of different varieties in one bale, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees and undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

The following persons, amongst others, have presented petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act:—

Vurdman Jetsey, merchant.

Jadowjee Nanjee, lately traded as a merchant in partnership with Raghowjee Nanjee and Hunsraz Nanjee, under the name and firm of Nanjee Currumsey.

Dyashunker Bhugwan, assayer in gold and silver.

Bhima Jaisung and Dewsey Bhima, lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Sewjee Dewsey and Co.

Kesowlal Girdhurlal, trading in Bombay as a merchant under his own name and under the name and firm of Harilal Govindlal, and in Ahmedabad under his own name.

Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, yesterday dismissed two of the European constables from the police force, for being drunk whilst on duty.

A donation of one rupee has been sent to the Fort Police poor-box by a compositor in the "Guzerati Sunday Review," who wishes it to be acknowledged in the newspapers.

Mr. J. L. Warden, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Pandoo Bhickajee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 237, the property of Esabaee, woman.

Yesterday an inquest was held at Parell concerning the death of a Hindoo child, aged about one year, named Rutton. Yesterday morning the deceased's mother was engaged in grinding corn, having left the child playing near a window. Suddenly an alarm was raised that somebody had fallen out, and the child was taken up into the house in an insensible state and died immediately afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

A native platelayer named Gondajee was knocked down a few days ago by the engine of the up train between Niphar and Khurwada. The man was put in the brake in a dying state and taken to Nassick hospital, where he died shortly after admission. It appars that when the No. 27 up goods train was approaching a party of contractors' workmen who were engaged in the work of doubling the line, the men stood well clear off the line, but when about to pass them, the deceased suddenly stooped as if to pick up something, and lost his balance, and before he could recover himself, was struck on the head and knocked down by the buffer beam of the engine.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday a case was called on for hearing before J. O'Leary, Esq., in which Hormusjee Nowrojee was the plaintiff, and Ramchunder Jumnajee was defendant, the action being to recover Rs. 571-4, being the amount due to the plaintiff for one-third share in the profit of certain contracts taken by them and one Byramjee Framjee. All the matters in dispute in this case were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Anundrow Bhaskerjee, Assistant Clerk of the Court, who was to take account between the parties, and the award was to be made and delivered to the Clerk of the Court on or before the 3rd June 1868, with power to the arbitrator to enlarge the time. The award was read out in Court and the arbitrator awarded that defendant should pay to the plaintiff Rs. 312 in full satisfaction of all demands, also sixty rupees as costs of this reference. The Court confirmed the award and gave a decree for the plaintiff for the above amount. —A decree for a like amount was given against the same defendant in favour of Byramjee Framjee, whose claim was exactly similar to that of the plaintiff in the above case. In reference to this latter case it was arranged between the parties that the amount to be awarded in the former case be accepted by the defendant as a decree in favour of Byramjee. The Court therefore gave a decree for the like amount in favour of Byramjee.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th July 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	28,056	3	8
Merchandize	„	20,254	10	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	„	„	0	0
Electric Telegraph	„	284	14	0
Total Rs...		48,595	11	9

Corresponding Week in July 1867.

Coaching	...	26,555	1	6
Merchandise	...	15,683	11	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	...	„	0	0
Electric Telegraph	..	217	4	0
Total Rs...		42,456	1	0
Increase..............	....	6,139	10	9

FORT POLICE COURT.—23rd July.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Gambling.—Gopal Mucka, Osman Tucka Mahomed, Jewan Kisseth, and Morar Dewa were convicted on a charge of gambling with cards, and were each fined a small sum, the cards being destroyed.

A Sad Case.—A woman, calling herself Ellen Matchett, was charged by Mr. Inspector Price with being drunk and incapable. She seems to have lived a very vicious life, and had now fallen so low as to frequent liquor shops in the native town; and was in a very diseased condition. His Worship sent her to prison for fourteen days, and no doubt some means will be tried to rescue her from her course of depravity.

Embezzlement on Board Ship.—Charles Rosie, steward of the ship "Bethshan," of London, was charged with having embezzled a quantity of beer, spirits, and other ship's stores, of the value of £5. The case was proved, and Rosie was fined Rs. 50, the value of the stores, or in default to be imprisoned for three weeks with hard labour.

Assault.—John Gordon, a Frenchman, seaman belonging to the ship "Clasmerden," was charged with having assaulted Captain Charles Thomas. The prisoner had refused to work, and when ordered to do so by the captain, had struck him. His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—23rd July.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

Resisting the Police.—Ramjee Damjee and Muccoon Damjee were charged with assaulting and resisting Police Constable Hoossein Khan while in the execution of his duty. On the previous evening the defendants were fighting, and when the policeman tried to apprehend them they beat him. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months each.

Theft.—Eduljee Framjee was charged with stealing two lamps, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to one Abdool Rahim. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

Disorderly Behaviour.—Sheik Abdoola Inoos and four others were charged with disorderly behaviour in the Girgaum Back Road. The Magistrate on the evidence before him found the defendants guilty of the offence, and sentenced four of them to pay a fine of ten rupees each, and the fifth, who had had a stick in his hand, was fined Rs. 20.

REPORT OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday the 25th June 1868, there were present—Arthur T. Crawford, Esq., C. S., President, in the chair; James Taylor, Esq.; the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee; Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; W. Loudon, Esq.; W. G. Hunter, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mungul-dass Nuthoobhoy; W. Gray, Esq., M. B.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Birdwood then read the following report of the Society from 1st January 1866 to 31st May 1868:—

I have the honour to submit, for your information, the report on the affairs of our Society from 1st January 1866 to 31st May 1868, being the period of the Society's evolution from debt.

Members.—During the years 1866 and 1867 nine members were added to the Society, nineteen resigned, six became non-paying on retirement from India, six died, and the names of two were struck off the list for allowing their subscriptions to fall into arrears. There are therefore left 129 members on the Society's roll at this date May 31st, instant. This decrease of membership is owing to the bankruptcy of Bombay, and also the spread of a conviction that the Society will be abolished.

Finance.—The receipts during the years 1866 and 1867 were respectively Rs. 77,742-2-4 and Rs. 1,02,470-11-10, the corresponding expenditure Rs. 24,696-4-0 and Rs. 99,822-2-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,045-14-4 and Rs. 2,648-9-5 on the 1st of January 1867 and 1st of January 1868 respectively. A balance sheet for the five months ending 31st May is also annexed, showing an expenditure of Rs. 12,046-7-8 from receipts of Rupees 13,873-12-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,827-4-8 on the 1st instant. The receipts from membership in 1866 were Rs. 2,342, in 1867 Rs. 2,145, and in five months of this year Rs 645. The amounts realized by the sale of Europe seeds were Rs. 3,809-15-6 in 1866, Rs. 3,601-12-8 in 1867, and Rs. 842-12-2 up to end of May last. The Indian seeds, plants, and other garden produce brought in an income of Rs. 2,347-9 in 1866 and Rs. 3,401-1 in 1867. The balance-sheet from January to May 1868 shows an income of Rs. 1,153-12 under this head.

David Sassoon Clock Tower.—This Tower is now completed. It has cost Rs. 51,653-0-1, of which about Rs. 30,000 were reported as having been paid by the donors in previous reports, a portion of the balance of Rs. 21,653-0-1, viz. Rs. 4,722-4-0 and the remaining sum of Rs. 16,930-12-1 which was compromised for Rs. 13,227, were paid out of the Municipal Special Grant of Rs. 35,000 and the Government grant of Rs. 25,120 made for the payment of the Society's debts. The Municipality have been requested to illuminate the Clock Tower.

Statue of H. M. the Queen presented by H.H. the Guicowar.—For artistic reasons the canopy of this statue was intended to have been executed in Portland stone instead of marble, and the saving thus effected laid out on the terrace before the Victoria and Albert Museum, on which it was proposed to place the statue. On a reference to the artist, Mr. Noble, it was found that Her Majesty the Queen had already approved of the original intention of having the whole work executed in marble. It was therefore considered inexpedient to deviate from the first design—a further remittance of £4,862-16-3 has been made to Mr. Noble, making a total of £6,862-16-3 remitted to him up to date at a cost of Rs. 69,896-12-1 to debit of this account. The work is steadily progressing and Mr. Noble hopes to be able to complete and ship it by April 1869.

Frere Fountain.—Further progress on this work of art was suspended for want of funds. It was also found that in the present state of Bombay, it would be impossible for the Society to finish the fountain which had already involved it in a debt of £906. The Society therefore very reluctantly consented to make it over to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee on condition that they met all the liabilities of the Society, both here and in England, on this account, and completed the fountain at their own cost. The fountain will be erected at the junction of the Esplanade road opposite Church Gate Street. As, however, the donors have paid a sum of Rs. 20,500 towards it, it is proposed that the fountain should bear an inscription acknowledging that fact. The Society will, I hope, make a point of honour, when Bombay again becomes prosperous, of erecting a still more costly floral fountain than the one thus forfeited, and in the very site proposed for it, in the Victoria Gardens.

Garden Gates and Railings.—The Garden Gates and Railings presented by the late Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett and Premabhaee Hemabhaee, Esq., have cost Rs. 30,581-0-6. The donors, as is well known, paid the sum of Rs. 20,000, the balance of Rs. 10,581-0-6 has been paid out of the Municipal special grant and the general cash balance of the Society.

Architectural Screen.—This is now complete, and when paid for will have cost Rs. 37,000. Rs 8,600 were paid towards it by the donor, and the charge for completion has been provided for out of the Government and Municipal grants

Donations of Seeds and Plants.—During the years under notice, seeds and plants were presented by the following gentlemen:—Mr. Lulloobhoy Goculdass, through the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; Mr. Loftus O. Bwolowes, Purser s. s. *Carnatic*; Lieut. C. S. Strut; Mr. Ridley, Storekeeper P. & O. Company, Australia; Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, London; Arthur T. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjaub; C. P. Foy, Esq.; J. C. V. Johnson, Esq.; Sakharam Arjoon, Esq., L. M.; and Dr. Miller, Melbourne. Seeds and plants were presented by the Society to Dr. T.C.B. Brown, Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjaub; Colonel Carmichael; Grant Medical College; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; Captain A. Phillips, for the Byculla Church; Major Rait; the Rev. G. C. Reynell; the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead; Captain Sparke of the ship *Longwood*; Captain Cockburn; Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co.; Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; and W. Loudon, Esq.

Many wild beasts also were presented to the Society's Garden, but it has never agreed with them; it is hard to tell why.

The English seeds imported have on the whole turned out good, only six or seven complaints were made of the supply received in May 1867. The second supply of seeds, to arrive by the 10th September last, was quite spoilt owing to the steamer from Southampton to Alexandria having had bad weather in the Mediterranean. The seeds not having been insured the Society would have been a great sufferer, but on the officiating Honorary Secretary, Dr. Broughton, representing the matter to Messrs. Veitch & Sons, they most generously remitted £54-7-8 or half the cost of the seeds. Messrs. Veitch & Sons have been directed to invariably insure seeds in future, and pack them in cases lined with tin.

Transfer of the Victoria Gardens to the Municipality of Bombay.—The most important event in the history of the Society in 1866, was the transfer of the Victoria Gardens to the Municipality of Bombay. Owing to certain circumstances the necessity for the transfer became very pressing. But all that was involved in the transfer was that the Municipality taking up the relationship to the Society before served by Government. The Gardens were as heretofore to be managed by the Society and supported by the subscriptions of members and of Government and the Municipality. The only difference, the transfer was contemplated to make was that in any difficulty of the Society, the last resort would be to the Municipality instead of to Government. Agreeably to this scheme a general meeting of the Society was called on the 30th November 1866, when it was resolved—

"That the following committee be appointed to meet the standing committee of the Bench of Justices to arrange the terms of transfer of the Gardens to the Municipality of Bombay on the basis of the transfer of the property in trust in the Gardens to the Municipality and the preservation of the Society's present organization as far as possible. The Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy; the Hon'ble George Foggo; the Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee; Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; the Rev. J. Wilson, D. D.; G. M. Stewart, Esq; F. Broughton, Esq., F. R. C. S.; H. Coke, Esq., M. A.; and George C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D., Honorary Secretary."

In pursuance of this resolution the sub-committee met the standing committee of the Bench on the 12th December, when after some discussion the following resolution was arrived at and adopted:—

"That during the year 1867 the management of the Gardens by the present organization of the Agri-Horticultural Society be continued—the Municipal Commissioner being ex-officio President of the Committee, and the Bench of Justices reserving to itself the power of modifying existing arrangements at the next Budget Meeting."

It has now been proposed, and by the Society itself, that it be abolished. This will be devolution not evolution, and I trust that when the question is submitted for discussion on the 25th of June next that it will be answered in the negative.

Miscellaneous.—During the year 1867, also the Municipality made a special grant of Rs. 35,000 to carry on the public works at the Gardens which had been put a stop to for want of sufficient funds at the disposal of the Society.

The Municipal special grant of Rs. 35,000 having been found insufficient to pay for all the works, it was resolved at a meeting of the Society held in April 1867 to apply to Government on the subject, and they were pleased to assign a sum of Rs. 25,120 for the completion of the works.

The Municipal annual grant to the Society of Rs. 3,000 was also doubled for the year 1868 at the budget meeting of the Bench of Justices in October last. The Hon'ble Alexander Brown warmly supported this grant, and I hope that it may be gradually increased to Rs. 35,000 a year: which is what is wanted to keep the Gardens up thoroughly.

When prosperity returns to Bombay, a floral fountain in place of the forfeited Frere Fountain must also be erected in the Octagon; the road from it down to Lady Frere Temple terraced and ballustraded, a stone bower of three arcades in the Mahomedan style must be placed at the top of the main avenue opposite the Triumphal arch; a domed fountain in the same style in the circle of the main avenue; and a mural fountain must be placed at the end of the diagonal road near the tank. Statues must be placed in the vacant spaces made for them.

By Government Resolution No. 1080, General Department, dated the 31st May 1866, I was requested to co-operate in aid of the Exhibition at Jubbulpore held in December of that year; and to undertake the office of special or corresponding agent for the purposes of the Exhibition. Government granted a sum of Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 3,974-11-2 were expended.

By Government Resolution No. 1791, of the 13th September 1866, I was also requested to superintend the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 granted by Government for the purchase of contributions to the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Agra in January 1867; but this office had not only to order things and despatch them to their destination, but had also to keep accounts of those that were sold or returned, &c. This kept the office incessantly at work from the middle of August 1866 to middle of March 1867, besides having to look after the legitimate business of the Society. Rs. 9,768-10-9 were expended on account of the Agra Exhibition. The catalogue of the contributions, together with a report on them, and the reply of the Agra Exhibition Secretary are appended for the information of the Society.

By Government Resolution No. 59, of the 9th January 1867, I was requested to co-operate in aiding the Calicut Exhibition of the ensuing March. Very little time however having been allowed to contributors, and Government not having made any grant for the purchase of articles, no voluntary contributions were offered. There was therefore nothing sent to this Exhibition from the Bombay Presidency.

By Government Resolution No 1305, dated the 16th July 1867, the Secretary to the Society was asked to co-operate in aid of the Exhibition held at Akola, by taking charge of the contributions and despatching them to their destination. On the representation of the Secretary, Government sanctioned an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5,000. Of this Rs. 2,379-15-4 were expended in the purchase of contributions here, and in the Mofussil articles worth Rs. 2,013-1-10 returned from the Jubbulpore Exhibition, and Rs. 227 worth of articles sent back from the Nagpore Exhibition, making a total of Rs. 4,619-15-4 worth of contributions were sent to Akola.

In July 1867, Government forwarded to the Society nine small packets of true Shiraz tobacco seed, and Dr. Edward G. Balfour, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Hydrabad, Deccan, sent a similar packet direct to the Society, for trial in some of the collectorates of this Presidency. Two packets were forwarded to each of the Collectors of Dharwar and Khandeish, and two to the Political Agents, Kolapore, and Southern Mahratta country. Those put down at the Victoria Gardens failed even to germinate, only two or three plants came up at Kolapore and they were allowed to grow to seed. The experiment will therefore be tried there next season. Reports from Dharwar and Khandeish are awaited.

In June 1867, Government forwarded to the Society a letter from the Assistant Commissioner in charge, Sind, with accompaniments, relative to experiments said to be conducted in Ganjam in the growth of Carolina rice; and which the Collector of Shikarpoor and the Deputy Collector of Larkhana wished to experiment upon in their districts. The Honorary Secretary in reporting on the above suggested the advisability of extending the experiment to other localities, and asked for sanction to procure some seed. Government having acceded to this request, 1 cwt. of Carolina rice has been ordered through Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. and will be sent to the Collectors of Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor direct, as directed by Government.

Office.—I have again to express my entire satisfaction with the Society's Clerk, Mr. Balvent Krishnarao Palekar, who has always devoted himself to his duties with the greatest diligence, intelligence and zeal.

During my absence from Bombay last year, from January 29th to November 26th, as Commissioner for the Government of Bombay at the Paris Exhibition, Surgeon-Major Broughton acted as Honorary Secretary to the Society, and their acknowledgments are due to him for services rendered at a very critical period to the Society. The Society is also under the deepest obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis and Mr. A. T. Crawford for their most zealous labours in extricating the Society from its debts.

I take this opportunity also to tender my resignation of the Honorary Secretaryship to the Society, which I have held since 1st July 1859, on account of ill health. I wish that I were only asking you for temporary leave, but my health has failed so much as to preclude the hope of my ever being able again to undertake the Secretaryship. I have always regretted having been forced by circumstances to recommend the sale of the Society's Kirkee Garden, and I hope that at no distant day they will be in a position to purchase it back from Government for the purpose of agricultural experiments. I hope, too, that the Bench of Justices will sanction my proposal to get a Scotch gardener out for Victoria Gardens, and to vote an adequate salary to the Director of the Gardens and Secretary to the Society.

(Signed) GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Town Hall, 1st June. Honorary Secretary.

It was then proposed by Arthur T. Crawford, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and carried unanimously—"That the report now read be adopted, Dr. Birdwood's resignation be accepted, and that the nomination of Dr. Gray as Honorary Secretary be confirmed."

Resolved also that a committee composed of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare an address to Dr. Birdwood acknowledging his valuable and gratuitous services for a long series of years:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, Arthur T. Crawford, Esq., James Taylor, Esq., The Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Narayan Vasudeojee, Esq.

That portion of the Minutes of the last meeting which related to the abolition of the Society was then read.

Dr. Birdwood spoke at great length in favour of continuing the Agri-Horticultural Society as a scientific body.

It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by James Taylor, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That a circular be drawn up by the Honorary, Secretary assisted by the committee, informing the members of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India of the change in their relation by the transfer of the Gardens to the Municipality, and that they be requested to inform the Secretary if they are prepared to continue their membership in the Society, as a scientific body under its proposed new relation to the Victoria Gardens."

W. GRAY, M. B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Mr. Train gave the following explanation of his affairs at the Dublin Bankruptcy Court:—"I owe £12,773, and the way I account for it is by telling you that I spent £6,000 on myself, on travelling expenses, offices, and other things. I cannot tell you where the balance went, and you may find it out the best way you can."

Mortality of Troops in India.—The return of the sickness and number of deaths among the troops serving in India, prepared by the India-office, shows the effect of climate on European, as compared with native, troops in each Presidency. In Bengal, in 1866, out of an average strength of 35,841 European troops there were 48,264 admissions to hospital, 690 deaths, including 47 from cholera, and 1,573 invalided. Out of an average strength of 44,137 native troops there were 51,060 admissions to hospital, 602 deaths, including 99 from cholera, and 858 invalided. In Madras, in 1866, out of an average strength of 12,127 European troops there were 17,937 admissions into hospital and 238 deaths, including 26 from cholera. Out of 30,418 native troops there were 24,638 admissions into hospital and 375 deaths, including 101 from cholera. In Bombay, in 1866, out of an average strength of 11,973 European troops there were 16 927 admissions into hospital, 146 deaths, including six from cholera, and 555 invalided. Out of 24,481 native troops there were 28,968 admissions into hospital, 168 deaths, including 11 from cholera, and 920 invalided. The aggregate for the three Presidencies was as follows:—Out of an average strength of 59,941 European troops in 1866 there were 83,128 admissions into hospital and 1,074 deaths, including 79 from cholera; while out of 99,036 native troops there were 104,666 admissions into hospital, and 1,146 deaths, including 211 from cholera. The average strength and the number of deaths from cholera among European troops employed in all British India in each of the years 1861-5 respectively were 72,791 and 1,079 71,069 and 508, 64,902 and 231, 63,284 and 145, and 64,405 and 339. The average strength and the number of deaths from cholera among native troops employed in all British India in each of the years 1861-5 respectively were 113,890 and 289, 101,231 and 288, 97,612 and 181, 95,151 and 328, and 94,386 and 454.—*Times.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRYON TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those gentlemen who first mooted the question of getting up a testimonial to Captain Tryon, R. N., have every reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the movement.

A success it may unquestionably now be called, for although it is but a few days since it was started the subscriptions already exceed their most sanguine expectations. Even at the first meeting a respectable amount was obtained, being about 2,000 rupees, and without any further subscriptions this would have answered the purpose originally contemplated. Those, however, who have subscribed have been so liberal with their figures, that a larger amount than expected has been secured before the main object of the movement has been half carried out, which was to devise means to bring the subscription list before the notice of every commander that had been in the Transport Service. Let it not be thought, therefore, that because the committee do not slacken their efforts to bring the subject before *all*, that therefore an ostentatious testimonial is their object. Mere respectability was the only point aimed at, and if the amount subscribed rise above this rank, to the rank of liberal, the credit of it will have to be placed exclusively (as indeed must the whole case) to that amount of respect which Captain Tryon's rule at Annesley Bay has created in the subscribers.

Some shipmasters have lately started unwittingly, the very wet blanket consideration whether the Admiralty will allow the presentation to be accepted, but what, I would ask, have shipmasters at present to do with such a question. Would it be wise to begin with the Admiralty and end with an appeal for subscriptions. Every one must see that the permission of the former could only be got when the opportunity of the latter had long passed away. Those who have already subscribed do not concern themselves with this question, as it is altogether one of a future day. It is in one sense very immaterial to them whether the Admiralty will allow of it or not. They wish to show their respect to the head of their service at Annesley Bay for the gentlemanly courtesy and kind consideration which he ever exercised towards them as a class. They wish to show their appreciation of his high sense of justice, the claims of which he always met uninfluenced by class or cloth consideration. While they know no instance of his ever having exceeded his duty, they know many instances (even where he has had to exercise his authority) when all the consideration that could be expected from a gentleman under the most favourable conditions, and which few could be found to exercise in the exceptional circumstances of Annesley Bay, was exercised to its fullest extent. It is for this that they entertain deep respect for him, it is because he was the right man in the right place that they wish to show that respect, and it is for this that they wish to give their respect a material form, and they know of no power that can hinder their giving expression to it.

The Admiralty might indeed (though it is a very remote contingency all the circumstances considered) prevent the material form of it, but what have shipmasters to do with that, the expression of their respect remains still the same. No Admiralty can hinder our carrying out the main objects we have in view, and any opposition we can meet with, either here or elsewhere, will only promote them, as it will give us an opportunity of enlarging on our theme.

But on what grounds I would like to know can any one fancy the Admiralty would make any objections in the case. If our respect was based on an under-ground business consideration, or if there was, or could be, any secret business guile in the question, animating and stimulating the promoters and subscribers, it would then be easy to understand why the Admiralty would object. But there is none in the case, we can challenge the world on the purity of our motives, and we are not afraid to do so, even though it is considered manly with certain would-be philosophers, to believe there is nothing pure in it.

It was on this ground that the movement was not started in Annesley Bay. The promoters knew the delicacy of their position; they did not care for acting while there was the possibility of having their motives questioned and as they were determined "the old gentleman's club foot" should not intrude into it; they were naturally anxious also, that it should be above suspicion, and they therefore postponed their action until arrival at Bombay, and some were discharged and the remainder on the point of being so.

It is from considerations of this nature that I fear no objection on the part of the Admiralty; or if any objection is made, I believe that by a little exertion it can be surmounted, and it is to be hoped that shipmasters will not be influenced by the question, but that they will give in their subscriptions at once to enable the committee to call a meeting of subscribers, for the purpose of taking the next necessary step to the [illegible]

—Yours, &c., UNIT.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long-looked-for order ameliorating the pay, status, and pension of the "Apothecary" class has at last been published. Considering that nearly six months have elapsed since the order affecting the "Army" warrant officers, a cognate rank to the apothecary class, it is surprising that the later order is so far matured as to run a course of 47 paragraphs against 13 of the order issued on the 22nd January last; further, looking at the length of time taken to bring these orders into regulated shape, it is inconceivable why they should both be wanting in a very material point—why the pension and invaliding pay have not been equalized.

A fair criticism of the requirements in respect to the higher rate of pension allowed to those who remain in India cannot properly be understood without allusion being made to the position occupied by these classes of public servants in the days of the East India Company. I, therefore, will glance, with your permission, into their status cursorily before entering upon the remarks I propose to make on the injustice perpetuated by these new rules.

The warrant grade was instituted about eighty years ago with a view of opening to educated and deserving soldiers positions in which their talents could be of greater utility to the State than as mere machines in the ranks of the army. The promotion to a commission was one that the Hon'ble Court of Directors never allowed. Some escape was, therefore, necessary for such men as Mr. Fox, who wrote to the newspapers attacking monopolies and called notice to the injustice of paying soldiers in rupees rated at 2s. 6d. Mr. Fox, of the Madras Ordnance Department, was easily put out of the way for amusing himself shooting pigeons when on sick leave. Mr. Fox was the writer of attacks on the East India Company, and Mr. Silk Buckingham was the editor who opened his columns to these attacks, and he, it is well known, received very short notice to quit India one fine morning. But good soldiers had to be provided for. It is true that latterly some managed to get good appointments in offices under Government, some became assistants in the Secretariate, one rose to be Coroner of Bombay, another filled with credit the office of Second Magistrate of Police; and another was a very expert chief interpreter to the High Court. After all, these were mere accidental good hits. A permanent position had to be made to which soldiers could look forward, for there were no inducements held out to them to keep steady and sober and to improve. The philosophy of being respectable members of society,—if a soldier can under any qualification be considered such—is better understood now than it was during the latter portion of the last century. It was necessary to hold up the apple, and let those who chose to compete for it try their luck; and so it was that in the course of events the Hon'ble Court of Directors instituted the warrrant rank, the members of which were to enjoy the title of "Mr."; they were to take precedence of sergeants-major, and as a matter of course, of all non-commissioned officers. In all questions of allowances they were on the footing of commissioned officers, and, as time rolled on, they were declared to be free from their enlistment oath, and were at liberty to sever their connection with Government on the production of a certificate that they were considered worthy of the indulgence!—The indulgence, pray bear in mind, of forfeiting their pensions, for few ever attained the grade of warrant officer until he had served from fifteen to twenty years in his regiment.

Notwithstanding heaps of anomalous orders in Jameson's Code, which ruled the service generally, and the warrant rank in particular, there was a time when the grade was considered quite a catch, and its possessor was looked up to with awe and reverence. Not much over thirty years ago, when the late Reverend Mr. Allen took it into his head to write a book, he pitched on the warrant officers at Sukkur as the most comfortable-looking men in that station. Mr. Allen admits that he judged of their estate from their physical appearance. But there is no questioning the fact that the warrant officers were in respectable circumstances when a man could support a horse, and a family besides, on Rs. 100 per month. I am writing of the jolly old days of the East India Company—bless it!—before interlopers were admitted into the land, and when the idea of a native magistrate, much less a native judge, would have been hooted.

Time, however, rolled on, and the mutiny was followed by an influx of Royal troops, and the Royal troops brought with them Royal regulations, and the benefit of these regulations had to be extended to the troops of the East India Company;—for the times were ticklish, and the Company's soldiers had arms by their side,—and as the Royal and the Company's troops had to fight shoulder to shoulder, it was thought wise to put their pay on an equality. In doing so the sergeant-major was placed on a higher rate of pay, allowances included, than the warrant officers. A hubbub followed, but as the warrant officers had no arms by their side, and the apothecary's lance was not dreaded so much as Pandy's bullet, the hubbub was allowed to proceed. Provisions increased in price, and the hubbub increased in tone, until Sir Hugh Rose, having cooked Tantia Topee's goose, looked about for something to do, and pitched upon the warrant grade hubbub as requiring immediate attention.

Immediate attention! One head of department represented that his warrant officers could not subsist on their pay. Sir Charles Wood immediately replied, "The case of the warrant officers is under consideration." Sir Robert Napier sent in a strong remonstrance from Calcutta, still the "under consideration" reply was all that was received. Another officer wondered how Government could expect that men with immense amount of property in their charge could be expected to be honest if Government did not allow them sufficient to live upon. Again came the "under consideration" reply from Sir Charles Wood. At last that Wood was sent to Halifax, and a Cranborne succeeded to office, and the "under consideration" business was at last taken in hand, but was not completed until the days of Northcote. The important question was, therefore, under consideration from the days of Wood even unto the time of Northcote, and in the meantime numbers were driven out of the service from mere want; flesh and blood requires nourishment, and that which could not be got in the service was sought out of it. Some left the service and found other employment elsewhere, others were too old to work, and have retired into native villages, where their small pensions will allow them to drag on a miserable existence on the poorest nourishment.

So well aware is Government of the shameful delay that has taken place in "considering" the matter, that the army warrant officers, who have retired since January 1866, are to participate in the higher rate of pensions. But is it honest, I would ask, to give the new order only two years' retrospective effect when the matter has been under consideration for at least eight years? Is it fair to say to the man who has selected to retire in England, "You shall receive a pension of only £12 10s. per month, whilst he who stayed in India is to get £17 10s.?" Is it equitable to give the lesser pension to those who have served Government every day they have been in its employ, whilst the higher rate is only obtainable by those who have passed the greater part of their time on the sick list?

In justice to all I venture to say that there should be no distinction in the amount of pension, whether for invalids or full-time men;—whether they have elected to receive their pensions in England or in India, the amount allowed should be the same.

In justice to those who were driven out of the service by the pressure of the times, when the subject was "under consideration," I think it is only due to give the new rules retrospective effect from the date it was first taken into consideration. Goodness knows there are but few now left to seek the boon.

I had written thus far when, taking up your paper of a recent date, I find a very happy illustration in the retirement of Mr. Edgington, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who having served uninterruptedly, had no doctoring, no sick certificate, is permitted to retire on 2s. 6d. per day, or £3 16s. per month. Had he had the benefit of a sickly constitution he could have retired on four times that amount in England, or nearly six in India.—Yours, &c.,

OLD CULVERIN.

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES BY JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Bombay Government Gazette.*)

THE following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of the Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bombay Civil Service.

The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz:—

	Languages. Vernacular.	Classical.	Donation on passing. Rs.	
I. High Proficiency.	Mahrattee		1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Guzeratee		1,000	
	Canarese		1,000	
	Sindee		1,000	
		Arabic	2,000	
		Persian	2,000	
		Sanscrit	2,000	
II. Honors.	Mahrattee		2,000	With Diploma signed by the Governor of Bombay.
	Guzeratee		[illegible]	
	Canarese		2,000	
		Arabic	4,000	
		Persian	4,000	
		Sanscrit	4,000	

In respect of the Classical languages (Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit) there will also be a "Preliminary Examination" (intended to test the attainment of a fair knowledge of the language), which must be passed by all those who have not previously passed in the same language at any of the India Civil Service examinations in England, before they can be admitted to examination for higher distinctions.

A Civil Servant will not be eligible to present himself for distinctions in any Classical language until he has obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in one of the Vernacular languages.

No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to apear at a third examination.

No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for any Preliminary Examination after the expiration of four years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India, or for the High Proficiency or Honour Examinations after the expiration of seven and ten years respectively, similar counted. No exception will be made to this rule on account of leave, or any other cause.

Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former Rules shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the Rules now passed.

Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year, at Bombay. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government at least three months before the date of the examination. * * * * *

The Honour Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

The Governor General in Council has ruled that Junior Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that on their passing a successful examination, they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account, which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall, in no case, exceed two months on one occasion, or twelve months in the aggregate.

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the orders of Local Governments according to what are called the First and Second Standards.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(*Indian Daily News, July* 18.)

THE long talked of meeting took place yesterday at the offices of the Company, Bankshall Street, at noon, and was well attended, the room being filled: but not so crowded as on the previous occasion. This may be attributable in some measure to the more rational procedure of the parties concerned. The meeting was a most orderly one considering the combustible elements of which it was composed. The Directors and their friends were the first in attendance very punctually; and Mr. Schiller and his friends were not much behind time. After waiting a few minutes, the Chairman (Mr. W. Swinhoe) opened the meeting by reading the advertisement convening the meeting, which he said was called in compliance with a requisition from a body of shareholders; and was in accordance with a precedent given in the early history of the Company on the advice of Mr. Abbott, and the Advocate General. There having been sufficient recrimination already, he would not say a word, but leave the shareholders to take their own course.

Mr. Ernsthausen—Mr. Chairman.

Mr. D. Brown—Order.

The Chairman stated that a resolution prepared with the approval of the Board would be submitted to the meeting, as no resolution not having such approval could be submitted without three days' notice being given, and as no such notice had been given a resolution with the Board's approval would be moved.

Mr. Ernsthausen said this meeting was called in the requisition of a number of shareholders; who scarcely recognised it as the meeting they desired, as they thought they held *their* meeting on May.

Mr. Schiller—Although the meeting is not recognised by the requisitionists of May, he thought it right to state that he took no action upon the resolutions of that meeting, as to do so would plunge Port Canning into further litigation. He would not be a party to litigation if he could help it. If the directors had met him fairly on his return from England; if they had met him in the spirit of an article that appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of to-day, the affairs of Port Canning would not have been now tending to ruin. He disclaimed any responsibility for such a result, and should regret it.

Mr. G. De Penning moved the first resolution. Seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy.

That this meeting has confidence in the present Direction and approves and confirms the action taken by the Board to recover the funds of the Company.—Carried.

The Chairman said he might as well explain the mode of voting. The Articles of Association do not admit of voting by show of hands. He knew that the vote must be by personal vote or by proxy. He might state that he held 840 votes as attorney or in his own right, and he knew they could not outvote him.

Mr. Schiller said if the resolution was intended to exonerate the Directors from all blame, he must pronounce it a sham: for taking that course the majority of the shareholders or of shares could be coerced by the minority. The Directors had divided their power by splitting votes, a course very discreditable and unfair. He said it without any bitter feeling.

Mr. Judge said, Mr. Schiller has been pleased to speak as he often does without knowing the real state of the case. He (Mr. J.) held 25 shares when he joined the Board, and still held them.

Mr. Ernsthausen said the shares were split up to give majorities.

The Chairman said no splitting had taken place. The power he held was the majority of votes of a majority of shareholders.

Mr. Schiller.—Mr. Chairman, allow me to contradict you, (laughter). You have employed certain means to obtain votes in Bombay. You only hold proxies of men who have bought shares when they were low in the market; not of those who fairly paid their thousand rupees for them. I do not allude to Mr. Judge nor Mr. Swinhoe, when I say the shares have been split for this purpose, but to Baboo Shamachurn Mullick.

Mr. Ernsthausen asked the Chairman, how many shares were represented by the votes he held.

A cross-examination ensued between the two, Mr. Swinhoe reading a list of shareholders and the votes they held to show that they were not split.

Mr. Roussac rose to order, there being a resolution before the meeting.

The Chairman said he would put the resolution, and asked whether the opposition intended to vote.

Mr. Schiller said Mr. Ernsthausen, himself, and the gentlemen acting with them had already stated that they did not intend to vote.

Papers were then passed round and votes taken. The Chairman read aloud the voting papers from which it appeared that Mr. Ernsthausen, the holder of one share, did vote, as also did Mr. Schiller for some of his friends, and others also voted against, but only to a very limited extent, not exceeding 150 votes altogether. The Chairman and others put in their votes on the opposite side. The reading of those votes was a very tedious process, and there were several attempts to stop it, cries of "mail day," "mail day," &c. The reading of the votes was attended with occasional laughter.

Mr. Ernsthausen and Mr. Schiller desired to stop the reading, and said they had only voted under protest.

The Chairman said the law required the votes to be so taken, and it must be done. The scrutiny having been gone through, the Chairman said he thought he might say that the resolution was carried. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Chairman then opened the general meeting, taking the report as read. There appeared, he said, some misapprehension as to the revenue from estates. The realisation had been small owing to the cyclone of November. The bunkers had realised much greater revenue than anticipated, notwithstanding extraordinary expenses. They had made the large boat dock; but it was useless owing to the municipality not having done anything for the river bank. He also referred to the waste of money on the tramway and the opposition of the municipality. The jetties were noticed as successful in resisting the cyclones. The gridiron was also referred to. The only other subject to which he would refer was the rice mill. But for the extra cost of creating a much larger mill than originally contemplated, they would have been in a very easy position. He would move the adoption of the report.

Mr. Schiller said the report was an excessively plausible document, and if correct, they were near a dividend. He did not mean to say that it was not correct, but he thought it was "couleur de rose." He said that they had property of two kinds, lands and works after much labour and expense, the railway has broken down, just when [illegible] getting ready for work. The mercantile interests, [illegible] formerly connected with Canning, had withdrawn, [illegible] doubted whether the present direction could influence that interest. He feared that the losses were greater than represented in the report. If Government would move its finger Port Canning would yet be made. But they would do nothing for the municipality. He said before he left for England that he spoke to Mr. Swinhoe about the desirability of abandoning the dock, and money would have been saved to a large extent. Mr. Schiller then referred to the tramway; and a conversational passage took place between him and the Chairman on this and the accounts, without, however any strong manifestation of feeling, until the question of a contract for paddy with Baboo Shama Churn Mullick, a director. The Chairman said this contract was made by Mr. Schiller's board as well as them, and the minute on the subject is in Mr. Reinholt's hand writing. After a little mild opposition the subject was dropped for the time. Mr. Schiller then referred to an item of Rs. 10,000, which had been paid for cotton cultivation, and he would ask if the money had been paid to Mr. John Swinhoe?

The Chairman said it had not. It was given to the local agent for experiments. The seed was bought by Mr. Schiller's firm for the purpose and what were the Directors to do with it, when the very purpose of the Company was, amongst other things, to cultivate cotton?

Mr. Schiller then referred to the loss on the steamer *Dispatch*, and the cost of collecting the bunker revenue.

Mr. Schiller then asked about the cost of the establishment. The Chairman gave him the establishment book. And a further conversation took place on bunding and clearing, ended by Mr. Schiller saying "that is very, very satisfactory indeed." Mr. Schiller then asked how much had been spent in printing, and Mr. Swinhoe said however much they had spent they had not given sufficient information, for shareholders in Bombay were continually asking for further information. Mr. Schiller asked under what terms the Chairman's partner was sent to Bombay at a cost of Rs. 200 per day? He further wished to know whether a fee had not been given to the Advocate General of Rs. 1,600?

The Chairman—It is not true.

Mr. Judge—I can give you another fact. You gave another party a fee of fifty gold mohurs for doing nothing (loud laughter and cheers).

The Chairman replied at length, in which reply proceedings at Bombay, Mr. Michael Scott and Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and the Asiatic Bank had a prominent place. They wanted to know where the money had gone.

Mr. Schiller said that all the statements of Mr. Swinhoe, were utterly unfounded. The insinuation was that they (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) had paid him (Mr. Schiller) for Port Canning shares.

A warm conversation followed on the Canning municipality.

Mr. Roussac asked for an explanation as to whether a bond is not an asset. It was a debt still due, and if paid in land, it was still an asset (cheers).

Mr. Schiller said the report represented everything to be in a very flourishing condition, while he thought they were the very reverse, and the sooner the shareholders knew it the better.

Mr. D. Brown—I think they know it already (loud laughter.)

Mr. Brown (Schoene Kilburn & Co.,) read a letter which we understood him to say was from Bombay. But we did not hear a word of it.

Mr. Judge replied: that Ritchie, Steuart and Co. were not a board and had no right to have copies of the Calcutta Board's minutes.

He then entered into the question of the rice mill contract. He produced what he called a "precedent," a lot of accounts between Borrodaile Schiller and Co. and Ramgopal Ghose, signed by the latter. But it appears that what was right when the management was in the hands of B. Schiller and Co. was wrong as soon as the management passed from their hands. He then entered into the question of clearances. About sending Baboo Romanauth Law to Bombay, he (Mr. Judge) was strongly in favour of it. He thought that Ritchie, Steuart and Co. did not act as they should have done, and they required great urging to get them to act. He would say that they (the Directors) had done their best to promote the interests of the Company.

Mr. Roussac had a few questions to ask. He wished to know whether the three lakhs for land, the site of the dock, which Mr. Schiller calls a tank, are included in the cost of the report? (No No.)

Mr. Roussac took Mr. Schiller's affidavit in which Mr. Schiller states, that he asked for a gift of the land from the municipality of Canning, and says in the prospectus he has formed a Company, and he wants to know therefore why three lakhs were paid for it? As regards the municipal bonds, did Mr. Schiller mean to say that the Canning Municipality is bankrupt?

Mr. Schiller said Mr. Roussac had misunderstood him as regards the municipality. He said the bonds were dischargable in land, which would have no commercial value, if Canning were not made a Port.

Mr. D. Brown rose and the immediate effect was the retirement of Mr. Schiller and his friends. Mr. Brown proceeded to address the meeting but was induced to reserve remarks.

The following resolutions were then submitted:

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy:—"That the report of the Directors be received and adopted."—Carried *nem con.*

Moved by Baboo Baboojhonee Mitter, and seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaw:—"That the accounts closed for the period, ended the 30th April, 1868, now submitted, be received and passed as correct."—Carried *nem con.*

Mr. Roussac was sorry Mr. Schiller was not present to correct him in any errors he might make. He entered into details of a number of lots which he said were purchased by Mr. Schiller four months after the formation of the Company, and charged to the Company much beyond the cost price. He regretted that Mr. Schiller was not present; but he thought he had said sufficient to justify him in moving the resolution to surrender certain lots to Government which they are not in a position to cultivate, and would only entail expense.

The following resolution was then moved by A. G. Roussac Esq., seconded by Baboo Baboojhanee Mitter:—"That the authority asked by the Directors to surrender Lots 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, and another portion of 128, known as Eame's lots and lot, 18 known as Hannah's lot, should, in the opinion of this meeting, be granted, and the Directors are empowered to make such application to the Government in behalf of this Company, as they may deem necessary for carrying out the measure."—Carried *nem con.*

The reappointment of auditors next followed.

Moved by Baboo Amritalall Mittra, seconded by Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy:—"That Messrs. D. Woods and T. H. Lloyd be re-elected auditors."—Carried *nem con.*

The next resolution was to abolish the Bombay Board. Mr. Roussac said he had filed in his office, nearly 400 Articles of Association in this country, in England, and elsewhere. He held in his hand the articles of the Port Canning Company, the most disgraceful and unfair of the whole lot. They were entirely in favour of the Directors and entirely set the shareholders at defiance. A man once on the Board was almost a member for life, and the articles were all right so long as the original Directors remained in office, and they are all wrong now that the tables are turned.

Moved by A. G. Roussac, Esq., seconded by Baboo Kartick Chunder Burral:—"That the Bombay Board of Directors be abolished, and that the necessary alterations to this effect be made in the Articles of Association."—Carried *nem con.*

Mr. Moran objected that this would simply be to allow the Directors here to do as they please, and they might proceed to greater expense, and he would prefer to place a limit on the amount to be allowed. This met the views of many of the shareholders.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Economist.*)

VARIOUS circumstances have combined lately to inspire a more general belief in this country in the probable success of the Suez Canal. Among these the actual use made of it in its present state for the service of the Abyssinian expedition has done much to produce a conviction that there is some reality in the enterprise; but otherwise it has also come to be known that digging and dredging have been proceeding on an extensive scale, and so people are no longer incredulous. The credit of the company has not been sufficient to raise a loan of 4,000,000*l.* within the year—only 1,296,000*l.* having been got—but that may have been partly due to the prevailing distrust in the money market, and is in fact consistent with a more favourable impression as to the enterprise itself. In these circumstances, the report presented at the recent meeting of the Company may be worth looking at. People may find it difficult to form an opinion on all the facts, but so far as it goes it is useful to ascertain what the managers are saying for themselves, whether they change their story from year to year or are keeping their former promises.

In this view we think the report just presented, though some things may require explanation, is on the whole a satisfactory document—the most satisfactory that has been published from the beginning of the enterprise. The undertaking has got into good order, and the engineers are now working with some certainty to a definite end. The general statement in last year's report was that on the 15th of May previous 48 million cubic metres of cutting, out of a total of 75,000,000, [illegible] executed; but that until 15th December last the work [illegible] of 1,200,000 cubic metres per month, [illegible] the rate at the rate of 2,000,000 per month; so that, the other works being yet more advanced the whole undertaking would be finished by the 1st of October, 1869. Now, how have these promises been kept? The present report as to the engineering, as the annual meeting has taken place earlier this year, only comes down to the 15th of April last, embracing thus a period of 11 months from the 15th of May last year; and during this time, according to the promise made, the digging and dredging should have been as follows:—

From 15th May to 15th December, 7 months at 1,200,000 cubic metres per month	8,400,000
From 15th December to 15th April, 4 months at 2,000,000 per month	8,000,000
Total	16,400,000

This result has not been quite effected, the actual amount accomplished being 13,394,786 cubic metres, but the figure is near enough to justify some faith in the promises and statements of the engineers. The canal is now more than half made, only 34,518,233 metres remaining of the original 75,000,000; and the engineers calculate on still keeping the date of 1st October, 1869, because their means of production are now greater than they anticipated last year—2,107,000 cubic metres per month instead of 2,000,000 only. People are so accustomed to disappointment in such promises that no one will quarrel with them if they only fail as slightly as they have done in the year just past. The consequent postponement of the date of opening would only be for a few months.

Examined with moral detail, the announcements of last year are also found to have been fairly kept. Thus the progress made with the jetties at Port Said has been almost exactly as foreseen. Then there remained to be immersed 135,000 cubic metres of blocks; but the immersion was going on at the rate of 7,500 metres per month. According to this 82,500 metres should have been immersed in the 11 months, leaving 52,500 to be effected; and the actual amount left on 15th April last was only a little greater, viz., 57,882. The dredging of the port has also gone on a little more slowly than anticipated, and the period now fixed for its completion instead of being the end of this year is a few months later, viz., a year from the date of the present report. On the first section of the canal, however, from the Mediterranean to Lake Timsah, a most difficult part of the work, viz., the dry cutting across the ridge of El Guisr has been accomplished in the time promised a year ago—that is, before the end of January last, which happens to be six months before the date fixed in the contract. On this part of the canal, there has now for some months been nothing but dredging to do. At the opposite extremity, between the Bitter Lakes and Suez, unexpected progress has likewise been made with digging, the number of labourers voluntarily offering their services having increased—so much so that less dredging is now contemplated, and the final result will be hastened by the machines being more concentrated. The promises of last year appear to have been fully kept as to the number of machines to be set to work. The statements as to Suez harbour are likewise more definite and precise than they were a year ago. The part of the works about which there is any material discrepancy between last year's report and the present, is that between Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes. According to last year's report, as we understand it, the channel should have been cut from the Mediterranean to the Bitter Lakes in the month of April last, the process of filling the bed of the lakes from the Mediterranean being calculated to occupy ten months from that date. The statement now appears to be that a channel will not be available for this purpose until next April, a delay of a whole year, but it is expected that six months will suffice to fill the bed of the lakes. Less time than was formerly allowed will be necessary—such we gather is the explanation—because the channel to the lakes will have greater depth than it would have had last April. There has been a change in method, but the point is less clear than it might have been made.

The financial aspect of the affair need hardly be considered. If the promoters can put through an undertaking like this, the fact that it will have cost a great deal more than the original estimate will be esteemed a venial offence. It seems clear enough also that the bulk of the expenditure must have already taken place, more than half the channel having been made, Port Said harbour being nearly finished, and all the heavy preliminary expense for getting the material in working order being over. If 11,000,000*l.* spent have accomplished so much, two or three millions more *ought* to suffice. The calculations of ultimate profit submitted to the shareholders may also be sanguine, but no one has ever doubted that when the canal is once opened and moderate rates are charged the business to be done will be very great.

THE BERNE CONGRESS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE prospects of the coming harvest are already eagerly canvassed, and the autumn crops of the Congresses and Societies are looked forward to with that languid interest which anticipates the annual reappearance of buzzflies and the killing off the drones. One would have thought that the International League of Peace and Liberty had sufficiently tried their own patience and the common-sense of the world by their last experiment on those commonplace qualities, when they despatched Garibaldi to plant the olive-tree on soil drenched with civil blood, and when they dissolved themselves in a succession of faction fights by way of vindicating the sublime function of liberty to get up personal quarrels among the apostles of fraternal nationality. This year is to witness the reassembling of the League at Berne, a city very suitable to bear-fights. Whether the Swiss Confederation, liable as it is to be ground to meal between the millstones of France and Prussia, appreciates this doubtful compliment which is about to be paid to the Federation principle by the Leaguers, may be questioned. Doubtless the Switzers remember, or some day they may be reminded by the wolf up stream or down, that these meetings trouble the peaceful waters of great empires and great kingdoms. But this may have been foreseen by the Orators of the Human Race who are going to meet and spout in September, and when the Rabshakeh of France has to address the forlorn Swiss Hezekiah he will not forget to urge that Prussia is as Egypt, a bruised reed, and that it is of no use to contend against the great king, the King of Assyria. If the design of annexing Switzerland, or any part of it, has ever been seriously entertained, these annual gatherings of all the firebrands and filibusters in Europe at Geneva and Basle are perhaps not so very unwelcome at the Tuileries, or even at Berlin. A less plausible pretence for extending the French or Prussian frontier than the supposed necessity of scattering a wasp's nest might perhaps, if necessary, be put forward; but that these gatherings are generally mischievous to peace, as well as inconvenient to the two great Western Powers, is their worst fault. Anything which may serve Imperial ambition is a European misfortune, and we regret the repeated meetings of these little swarms of incendiaries because they supply a pretext for interference with a respectable community, whose first necessity is not only to keep the peace, but not to seem to encourage professional peace-breakers.

One might almost wonder whether the League is really in earnest, and, just as it once suggested itself to poor perplexed Mr. Newdegate that Mr. Whalley might be a Jesuit in disguise, so it may occur to some of us whether the League is not, after all, a conclave of the agents of Cæsarism. No conceivable, or at least no possible, gain can come to any principles save those of absolutism by these annual gatherings of pestilent agitators. Take any article of the programme, and the same suspicion against the sincerity of the Leaguers suggests itself. If anything could justify the hysterical lamentations of Encyclicals and Ultramontane rescripts it would be such an announcement as the first principle of the League—namely, that "religion must be excluded from politics and public education, so as to prevent the Church from interfering any longer with the free development of society." No doubt this sentiment may be represented as only meaning a recommendation of secular education, and simply as a protest against Papal ascendancy and French intervention in Rome. But it is so vaguely expressed as to look very like—as it will certainly be construed in the Vatican to mean—a proposed persecution of Christianity. Not only is religion to be excluded from elementary education conducted at the public expense, but politics must not be pursued with a regard to Christian sanctions; not only is ecclesiastical ascendancy in public councils to be discouraged, but the Church and Churchmen are to be prevented from using the influence which, in common with all citizens, they possess. The Church itself, whether for good or evil, is, and must be, so long as Christianity is not extirpated, a factor in the development of society; and it is just as reasonable and as feasible—that is to say, it is neither reasonable nor feasible—to prevent the Christian element, as it is to hinder by pains and penalties the anti-Christian element, from doing its work. It seems to be forgotten that to hinder and disable—that is, to punish—the Church is just as illiberal and inconsistent with the dogma of civil and religious liberty as it was in the past to hinder and to punish non-Christianity. But Garibaldi, if he had his way, would but revive in another form an Inquisition; and there is something in such monstrous doctrines as these to justify, or to extenuate, the clerical assertion that, under the tender mercies of Carbonarism, we may expect something like a re[illegible] policy of Domitian and Julian.

The next two articles of the proposed constitution of Federal Europe, which is no longer to be Christendom, announce in explicit language the doctrines of the Red Republic and Communism. With a view to a new organization of all existing States, they must first, as they now exist, be dissolved; and as they are not likely to decay they must be broken up by a general convulsion of society. The law of being is to be followed; life is to grow out of death, and the winter must precede the spring. It would be idle to inquire how communities are to have equal rights unless they are of equal size and equal progress. To claim for States or nationalities—if there are to be in the European future States and nationalities—the same social existence as that of individuals smells much more of Anacharsis Clootz than of articulately-speaking men; and it is only to misuse the convenient metaphor which impersonates States and political organizations, merely for the convenience of language, to speak of the equal rights of States as the same as the "equal rights of individuals." It is something, of course, that the Leaguers soar into the vasty regions of rodomontade when they announce the lofty, but obscure, purpose of founding something which shall supersede "the present social system;" but Communism is none the less mischievous because it is unintelligible. "An equal distribution of wealth, labour, prosperity, and education, requires not a new social system, but a new social animal; and when they were about it, the Congress which is to be might as well have said that, dissatisfied as they are with creation as it is, they proposed to launch a new planet and a new creature to inhabit it. It is only with a generation of Frankensteins that Utopia, or the Fifth Monarchy, or a Pan-Humanitarianism—the mixture of dialects may well represent a Babel of impossibilities—can be even hypothetically possible. The idiot who invented the fiction of the social compact, when it was pretended that man, from an experience of the evils of anarchy, met himself in congress, and resolved to invent law and order, is reproduced in the philosophic ravings of the Bernese sophists who pretend to think that a general assembly of European men will in a few years meet and agree to dissolve every existing institution of society and property for the purpose of giving the Old World an entirely new start.

But we shall be told that the Berne ideologists—is that the right word?—are not such mere dreamers. Lycurgus and Solon, the practical men, not Plato and the romantic school of democrats, are their models. They really see their way, and they have very practical and sensible objects. For instance, they are going in solemn conclave to debate, just as they do at the Oxford or Cambridge Union, certain grave questions of immediate and living interest. "What are the advantages in peace and liberty, of the abolition of standing armies, as distinguished from the advantages of a national system of militia or a general disarmament?"—a question about as intelligible as though they were to ask what degree of latitude and longitude it is from the battle of Hastings to the battle of Waterloo. When people assume that liberty is impossible, till war is also absolutely impossible, we should say that on their own principles standing armies and a national militia only differ in degrees of mischievousness, while a general disarmament would be a very silly proceeding if a future general armament were possible. It is as supremely ridiculous for an apostle of peace to concern himself with the respective advantages of the various forms of military organization as it would be for a temperance advocate to discuss the merits of competing vintages.

In one particular, at least, there is something almost epigrammatic in the programme of the Conference. The jest is in the tail. When the Leaguers shall have exhausted such trifling and otiose little matters as the respective merits and demerits of the various forms of military wickedness, and shall have settled for ever the future of such very similar conditions of national life as those presented by Holy Russia and Holier Spain on the one hand, and those of God-abandoned Italy on the other—after these little questions are disposed of together with that of the separation of Church and State—the Congress proposes to conclude by an inquiry as to "How the Federative principle may be carried out in the various countries and how is the Constitution of the United States of Europe to be established?" Ay, how indeed? Look across the Atlantic: the Federative principle has been on its trial there, and on a grand scale; and nobody knows what has come of it. An Iliad of suffering; whole—not hecatombs, but—millions of slain; a mass of debt and embarrassments not yet counted; a future dark and lowering; sullen discontent and races preparing for an unknown future by the most savage animosities; this has come of the Federative principle, and only because nobody knew what the Federative principle was. Federation of independent States has been tried, and a civil war on the most gigantic scale and of unexampled horrors has come of it. The Leaguers may well reserve the question of how the Federation of Europe is to be carried out for their last question. *Punch's* advice to those about to marry is about the best answer to it—Don't.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN EGYPT, AFFECTING FOREIGNERS.

FROM a blue-book just published we extract the following despatch, addressed by Lord Stanley on October 18th, 1867, to Colonel Stanton, H. M. Consul General in Egypt:—

"I have received your letter of the 9th instant, on the subject of the reforms which the Viceroy of Egypt desires to introduce into the Judicial system in that country.

"I had previously received from Mr. Fane a copy of the memorandum on the subject which Nubar Pasha had laid before the Viceroy, and Nubar Pasha during his stay in this country had entered upon it with me.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the system which now prevails in Egypt in regard to suits in which foreigners on the one hand, and the Government and people of Egypt on the other, are concerned, is as injurious to the interests of all parties as it is certainly without warrant of any Treaty engagement. Her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing, therefore, to lend their aid to the Egyptian Government in an attempt to establish a better system, and if the Egyptian Government succeed in obtaining the concurrence of other Powers for the same purpose, you may assure Nubar Pasha that the cordial co-operation of Great Britain will not be withheld from so salutary work.

"You will say, however, that Her Majesty's Government consider that practical results, even though they may fall short of theoretical perfection, are principally to be aimed at, and that accordingly it might be advantageous, at all events in the beginning, not to attempt to frame a new code of law or procedure, but to apply, as far as altered circumstances may admit, an improved system of procedure to the law as it at present stands, amended in any necessary particulars by the legislation of foreign Governments in similar matters; and I do not hesitate to say that in the application of this principle Her Majesty's Government would not be disposed to insist on the embodiment in the new arrangement of the maxims of British law in contradistinction to those of the law of any foreign country: they would look rather to the requirements of natural justice, and to the means, from whatever source derived, by which those requirements could best be provided for.

"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the basis on which proceedings should be initiated, might with the greater safety, and with the view to more early results, be the adaptation to altered circumstances of the principles laid down in the ancient Capitulations, the departure from which has led in a great measure to the evils so justly felt.

"Those Capitulations, indeed, were established under a very different state of things from that which now exists, and their object was to secure foreigners from arbitrary violence and exactions on the part of the local authorities. But still, although reserving for extra-territorial tribunals exclusively the settlement of questions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, in which foreigners were alone concerned, the Capitulations did not pretend to deprive the Local Government of jurisdiction over foreigners in matters, whether criminal or civil, in which they were brought into collision with the laws of the territorial Sovereign. They reserved, however, as a protection to foreigners against the arbitray local will of tribunals, a certain right of concurrence or supervision, which might act as a check against abuse.

"In process of time this check, especially in Egypt, has become the great abuse, and by degrees the authority of the local tribunals has been usurped or set aside by the encroachments of an extra-territorial jurisdiction.

"This is the state of things which the Egyptian Government desire to remedy, and they cannot be more disposed to make the attempt than are Her Majesty's Government to second them in it.

"Her Majesty's Government have no fondness for an extra-territorial jurisdiction, even if limited by the strict letter of the Capitulations. They would hail with the utmost satisfaction such an improvement in the judicial system of the Ottoman Empire, and specifically of Egypt, which is so important a part of it, as would justify them in altogether renouncing any judicial action in that country, and leaving the disputes of their subjects, and the crimes which they may commit, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Local Government, as is the case in other countries.

"With such feelings, Her Majesty's Government are certainly not inclined to hold out for a jurisdiction to which they have no Treaty right, which they admit to be an usurpation and which is as injurious to British interests as it is derogatory to the character and well-being of the Egyptian administration.

"But Her Majesty's Government consider, and they are glad to perceive that such is the ground on which the application of the Egyptian Government is founded, that foreign Powers have a right to expect that any new system which may be inaugurated in Egypt should afford ample security to the foreigner that in pleading before an Egyptian tribunal he will have nothing to apprehend from the venality, the ignorance, or the fanaticism of his Judges; that the law to be applied to his case, whether as plaintiff or defendant, shall be clear and patent to all; and that the forms of procedure, and more especially in matters of testimony, shall be well defined, and not admit of being in any point arbitrarily departed from on any ground whatever.

"Her Majesty's Government consider that the course which the Egyptian Government propose to adopt for arriving at the end in view is that most likely to lead to a good result, if, as I said before, the inquiry is to be directed to what is really practicable, rather than what may be desirable in the abstract.

"Her Majesty's Government will readily take part in any inquiry which may be set on foot for this purpose; and when the Egyptian Government shall have made known to them that they have secured the consent of the other principal Powers to be represented by Commissioners in a preliminary inquiry designed to result in an improved judicial system in Egypt, Her Majesty's Government will at once name one or more Commissioners to assist on their part in the business. If, as will naturally be the case, the Commission is to sit in Egypt, Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that instead of limiting the character of the Commissioners to that of persons possessing legal knowledge, it would be desirable that the chief political representative of each nation should also take part in the Commission, inasmuch as political considerations are to certain extent involved in the inquiry, and so, by such an intermixture of character among the Commissioners, predilections in favour of technicalities which might be expected to prevail in an assembly of purely legal Commissioners would in a great measure be neutralized.

"You may furnish Nubar Pasha with a copy of this despatch, as containing the answer of Her Majesty's Government to the proposal which he has laid before them on behalf of the Viceroy; and you will inform His Excellency, at the same time, that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople will, as a mark of respect due to the Sultan, be instructed to communicated it to the Porte; while Her Majesty's Representatives at other Courts will in like manner be authorized to communicate it to the Governments to which they are accredited, as an exposition of the manner in which the proposal of the Egyptian Government has been received by that of Her Majesty."

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.—The *Morning Star* approves Mr. Justice Hannen's argument for an amalgamation of the two branches of the legal profession. The absurd etiquette which now precludes the client from treating directly with counsel, insisting, as it does, on the employment of an attorney as the medium of intercommunication, not only throws upon the suitor the cost of a double legal agency, but increases the rate of charges in the case of counsel by, probably, not less than 50 per cent. The barrister being by the legal fiction no more than a voluntary agent for his client, the latter has no redress by way of action in case of negligence, and the former cannot recover his fees by ordinary process of law. The relation, therefore, between counsel and client, which ought to be a strictly business one, is deprived of the common legal safeguards without which no business relation can be fair or secure. The fusion of the two branches of the profession would at once cut off one-half the costliness of legal proceedings by allowing the suitor to deal on strict business principles with one professional agent, instead of on most unbusiness-like and irregular terms with two. The client would obtain legal security for the performance of the work which he might contract to have done with reasonable care and skill, and the advocate or procurator would be in the same way secured in his right to fair and customary remuneration for his labour. Experience of the state of things that prevails in the United States and in our American and Australian colonies shows that the fusion of the professions does work admirably for the advantage both of clients and of lawyers. It cheapens law, and at the same time it opens up to young practitioners chances of success for which in this country barristers, unless well befriended or singularly favoured by fortune, have to wait for years, and often altogether in vain.

THE IRISH CHURCH MEETING AT GUILDHALL.

(*Times.*)

ON June 22nd a great public meeting, and a very uproarious one as the result proved, was held in the Guildhall of the city of London, the object being to afford the citizens at large an opportunity of expressing their sentiments in reference to the Bill now before Parliament for dis-establishing and dis-endowing the Irish Church. The meeting had been convened on a requisition to the Lord Mayor, numerously and influentially signed by members of Parliament, magistrates, bankers, merchants, members of the Court of Common Council, and other citizens. The conspicuous part taken by the Lord Mayor against the measure, both at the St. James's hall meeting and afterwards at that in the Cannon-street Hotel, at the latter of which it will be remembered his Lordship occupied the chair, appears to have given rise to dissatisfaction and adverse comment in various quarters, and an apprehension obtained that it might go forth to the country that the chief magistrate of the city had spoken the sentiments of the citizens at large on this important subject than which, it was by many believed, nothing could be more erroneous. It is right, at the same time, to state that the Lord Mayor has since publicly disclaimed in the Court of Common Council, when interrogated on the subject by Mr. Symonds, the chairman of the City of London Committee, all intention at the St. James's-hall meeting to speak any other than his own individual opinions on the matter. Besides, he not only readily acceded to the requisition to convene the meeting of yesterday in the Guildhall, but elected to preside on the occasion. On the other hand, an opinion exists in some quarters that the dignity and impartiality of his office have somewhat suffered for the time by the course he has taken in this matter, which is regarded as that of a strong partisan. It should, however, be remembered that the Lord Mayor is a Conservative. Although the meeting was called for 2 o'clock, as early as between 10 and 11 people began to flock into the hall, and for two hours before the chair was taken the body of it was densely crowded, and great uproar prevailed, which, when the proceedings fairly began, was increased to an extent completely preventing any of the speakers being heard beyond the front of the hustings. From beginning to end the factions in the body of the hall maintained an unseemly and incessant clamour, and the result was that the object of the meeting, so far as free discussion or the prevailing feeling of the citizens went, was rendered completely abortive, and the speakers on both sides were driven at length to address themselves to the representatives of the press, in dumb show as respected the great body of the audience.

At 2 o'clock the Lord Mayor, wearing his chain of office, entered the hall, and on presenting himself on the hustings was vociferously cheered by his partisans on the one side and hooted by those on the other. Before that a warm altercation, which at one time looked as if it would result in personal violence, had occurred between Alderman Sir William Rose and Mr. Edmond Beales on the platform, but no one except themselves seemed to know what it was about. The alderman appeared especially wroth and excited. An opinion prevailed on both sides that the meeting was packed.

The Lord Mayor advanced towards the front of the platform and attempted to speak, but for some time in vain in the indescribable uproar which prevailed. At length, addressing himself to the reporters, by whom alone he could be heard, he was understood to say that he had convened the meeting in compliance with a requisition signed by many of the ratepayers and citizens of the greatest respectability, and he had done so in order that all classes of the citizens might have an opportunity of expressing their dissent or approval with respect to the Bill now before Parliament for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He had thought it right to call the meeting, though not that he had any predilections towards it. His sentiments on the subject were already well known, but he was desirous to hear what gentlemen might have to say on the other side. If any gentleman wished to address the meeting then, he said, was the time to do so, adding that Sir John Lubbock, a stanch adherent of the Liberal cause in the city of London, had undertaken to propose the first resolution, and he asked the meeting to afford him a hearing.

Sir John Lubbock stood forward for that purpose, but the appeal of the Lord Mayor proved in vain. Having a weak voice, Sir John failed to make himself heard in the prevailing and ceaseless noise and confusion. He was repeatedly taunted, moreover, with being a Jesuit, and assailed with cries of "No Popery." At length, despairing of obtaining a hearing, he moved the subjoined resolution:—

"That we, the citizens of London, believing that the strongest bond of the union with and the most honourable basis of the loyalty and allegiance of our Irish fellow subjects is the recognition before the law of their title to the full exercise of every civil and religious right enjoyed by ourselves, without distinction of race, creed, or country are of opinion that the political ascendancy in the sister kingdom of a State Church which is alien to the faith of a great majority of the Irish people, and which has failed to realize its professed objects, is calculated to aggravate sectarian animosity, to embitter social intercourse, and to discourage the reciprocation of those friendly [illegible]"

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sheriff M'Arthur, who, with stronger lungs, managed to make himself partially heard.

The Lord Mayor having put the resolution, Mr. Henry Greig moved an amendment:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the attack on the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland endangers the supremacy of the Crown, the Protestant institutions of the country, and the rights of private property, and therefore does not meet with the approval of the citizens of London."

The Church in Ireland, he contended, was entirely supported by private endowment. The State paid nothing, and the Roman Catholics paid only 30,000*l.* a year. It was private property which was being endangered by the proposed measure. What was the difference between the private property of a civic guild and the property of the Church? To endanger one was to endanger the other. By the Bill of Mr. Gladstone the influence of the Roman Catholics would be increased fourfold. "No more Popery in Ireland," let that be their battle-cry. He called on the meeting to defeat this disgraceful attempt to hand over Ireland to the Roman Catholics.

Alderman Sir William Rose stood forward to second the amendment, but at this moment a placard with the word "amendment" in large letters printed on it was exhibited by some person on the platform, and on its being handed to Sir William he first placed it in the front of his hat and then on his breast, when a gentleman near him endeavoured to take it from him. A scuffle immediately ensued and the confusion that followed became so serious that recourse was had to the police, whose timely intervention soon quelled the riotous proceedings of the more enthusiastic adherents of the two parties who were mingled together on the hustings. The meeting resumed its normal condition of one continuous and monotonous noise, sufficiently lord to prevent a single word that was spoken being distinctly heard one foot's distance beyond the speaker.

Sir William Rose addressing himself to the reporters, said he had been advised to give way; but why should he? It was a public meeting and he owed it to Ireland to support the amendment which had been proposed.

In allusion to the disturbance that arose on the hustings at the commencement of his speech, the alderman said he understood some persons had threatened to drag him from the platform, and exclaimed, "So much for this Liberal agitation; we shall soon see what it all means."

The noise and confusion now began to increase with so much intensity, not only in the body of the hall, but on the hustings, that all attempt at the exercise of authority on the part of the Lord Mayor became useless, and his Lordship, doubtless feeling that the dignity of his office was in some degree compromised by remaining where his authority was ignored, retired from the chair without putting either the original motion or the amendment to a show of hands. But notwithstanding his absence, and no one taking the chair in his stead, several speeches were made to the vast multitude assembled, by whom, however, in consequence of the noise, not a syllable could have been heard, the reporters by their exceptional position, being in reality the only auditors.

Mr. Crawford, M.P., was the first who came forward after the Lord Mayor had left.

[After this Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, addressed the meeting—or rather attempted to make themselves heard.]

The gentlemen on the platform then, for the most part, retired, but the great bulk of the people in the body of the hall remained, obviously expecting some other speakers to come forward. Their expectations were not disappointed, for in a short time, after Mr. Harcourt and others had left, several persons rose up in different parts of the hall and simultaneously addressed the meeting, by which the confusion that had hitherto prevailed was brought to a climax. Outside the building two men spoke for some time from the roof of a cab.

It is said that the Lord Mayor was struck by some one while endeavouring to maintain order before retiring from the hall. A blow with a stick was certainly aimed at the head of Alderman Sir W. Rose by a man on the hustings while he was engaged in the altercation about the placard, but it fell short of the mark. Altogether, the scene was disgraceful from first to last.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CREDIT MOBILIER IN DISCREDIT.

(All the Year Round.)

"Qui vivra verra." You have only to continue in life to see strange things. More than ten years ago, in Household Words, January, 3, 1857, we gave a few utterances respecting that mysterious monster the Credit Mobilier, then juvenile and strong as a giant who needs no refreshment. It had been founded little more than five years previously, by a Jew, M. Emile Pereire, assisted by his brother Isaac. Those gentlemen possessed small means, beyond a good education and a clever head. Our utterances were to the effect that, what ever confidence other people might have in Credit Mobilier, we had no intention of entrusting our own private fortune to its keeping. Indeed, it needed small acumen to perceive that the purchasers and holders of shares, which had risen from twenty pounds (with only eight pounds paid down on them at first) to sixty, seventy, and eighty pounds per share, were very like acrobats balancing obelisks of Luxor and Cleopatra's needles on the tips of their chins. It was pretty to behold, but much too fine a sight to last.

Since then, changes have come to pass, some of which, though episodic, belong to the action of the tale. We say nothing of the shares going down to twelve pounds and less, because that was in the natural course of things.

Most people have heard of M. Mires, the great financier, in his splendour when he got a high-born prince for his son-in-law, and who afterwards —what a fall was there!—learnt the effect of four walls on personal liberty. Unlike the Pereires Mires had, probably, no more education than he could pick up while selling sealing-wax sticks in French provincial towns. Per contra he had a head and a will, of which he is still making efficient use.

Three antagonistic Israelite houses have sufficed, by their perturbing forces, to cause cataclysms in the financial world. The monetary tide rises and falls. Spring and neap, in the oscillations of the ocean, are mere ripples beside the earthquake waves by which the Bourse has alternately been flooded and left dry. If the mutual attractions of the sun, moon, and earth, be the main cause of disturbance in our seas, the repulsions of Rothschild, Pereire, and Mires, shake the domains of Plutus to their centre.

The Rothschilds may be admitted to have their dwelling in a safe and solid banking house. It is sound and massive, of the Tuscan order of architecture. The Rothschilds are too unshakeable in their position to trouble themselves about quarrelling with their neighbours. Mires, shall we say, has inhabited an establishment in the clouds, a castle in the air, a chateau in Spain, an exchange built on the top of a beanstalk? The Pereires are middlemen, or a mean by no means happy, between the two, with a preference for the composite order (richly furnished and well stocked with wines), putting their trust in a foundation, partly aerial partly terrestrial, with one foot on the sea and one on shore. Surely, Blondin is safe on his rope, so long as he neither trip nor lose his balance. Surely Leotard is as secure as a bird in the air, *if* the trapeze he wants to grasp be within his reach. The Pereires have had a pretty quarrel with Mires, in which the latter received not a few hard hits. But he has more lives than a cat, and will neither hang, nor drown, nor make away with himself, to suit their convenience. Mires, in fact, is just now swimming on the surface, in spite of the stones that have been tied round his neck. He may even one day make his landing good, to illustrate the wisdom of never saying die.

During the palmy days of Credit Mobilier, also while Mires was blazing in his zenith, there flourished an individual who called himself Eugene de Mirecourt—a non de plume. He really had no "de" belonging to him, but was plain Eugene Jacquot, born in 1812 at Mirecourt. This person, once a schoolmaster, obtained notoriety and a livelihood, by writing small biographies, sold for half a franc, with portrait, autograph, and anecdotes (whether scandalous or not, it little mattered) of no matter whom—artistical, political, theatrical, literary, male or female, Jew or Gentile—provided their lives were likely to interest public curiosity. It is obvious that this form of contemporary history is of all others open to abuses—that it affords opportunities of gratifying envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness—not to mention extortion of money by threats. But even without the guilt of premeditated calumny, it is no very delicate task to worm out the details of private life, in order to sell them for half-franc pieces. Nor are Jacquot's biographies at all forbearing in their tone. It is possible that, had they been so, they would not have sold so largely.

Jacquot, consequently, was often in hot water; however, so long as the pot boiled, he did not mind a few scalds. In an evil hour, some demon tempted him to stick Mires the Jew in his collection. But Mires was not a butterfly to be pinned down quietly in an entomologist's drawer; he proved a hornet who savagely turned tail and stung the enterprising naturalist's fingers. Whether Jacquot undertook the capture of the Mires specimen, through the suggestion of his own unassisted folly, or whether he was set on to do it by others, is best known to Jacquot himself. Certain is it that his description and [illegible] party criticised. Law proceedings were initiated; the innocent Jacquot was given to understand that he might not slash right and left with his pen; that libel is not yet legalised in France, where truth cannot even be pleaded in its justification. Mires was triumphant. He not only closed Jacquot's mouth, but shut up his body in prison, and, what was more, put a stop to his career as contemporary biographer.

On leaving prison, Eugene Jacquot, alias De Mirecourt, dived, as Carlyle says, beyond soundings. When he did at length turn up, it was somewhere in Russia; but Mires had extinguished him for ever. When we last heard of him, it was as humble assistant in some extra-pious publication.

Still, if revenge be sweet, Jacquot's mouth has since been filled with sugar-candy. Mires put Jacquot in prison; Mires has been put in prison. The offended Jew persecuted the offending Christian; the offending Jew has been persecuted and ruined—not by a Christian, but by men of his own faith, the Brothers Pereire. If Jacquot ever regarded Mires with bitter feelings, Jacquot may rest satisfied that his deadly enemy had also had to pass through *his* retributive ordeal.

And now the parts are reversed again. It is the turn of Mires to scourge his scourgers; and scourge them he does with hearty good will. The case, simply stated, is this. Some two years ago, the Credit Mobilier doubled its capital by the emission of shares, which shares have received no dividend. The new shareholders consequently brought an action against the administrators who issued the new shares, the result of which is, that they (the issuers) have been sentenced to pay back the money received. The special instance tried and decided, settles the validity of other claims. On the 4th of May last, the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine (that is, of Paris), for reasons then given, but too lengthy to reproduce here, "Declared null and void the extraordinary general meetings of the 12th of February and the 1st of March, 1866; consequently declared of no effect the resolutions voted by those two meetings; consequently pronounced the defendants to be responsible for the emission of the hundred and twenty thousand new shares; consequently condemns E. Pereire, I. Pereire, Michel Chevalier, Salvador, Renouard de Bussiere, Galliera, Biesta, Greininger, and Selliere, to pay to the plaintiff five thousand one hundred and sixty-six francs fifty centimes, with interest according to law, on presentation of the ten shares in question; condemns, moreover, the defendants to all the law expenses."

This judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce will be appealed against, and the appeal is likely to come off towards the close of June. Supposing it to be rejected, as justice and common-sense would indicate, every other holder of the last issued shares will make the same claims on the administrators. It was expected that the administrators *would* appeal; and yet one asks on what grounds the judgment, which has reached them, can possibly be reversed. They have only one hope left to cling to.

They maintained before the Tribunal of Commerce, that the Council of State, by approving their deliberations, sanctioned their meetings, and that the Emperor's decree covers all. This pretension will doubtless be reproduced before the court—with small chance of success, because the tribunal has already replied to it in the following terms:—

"There is no ground for inquiring whether the attention of the Council of State was directed to the veritable situation of the society and the regularity of its deliberations, since any examination it might make could not prejudice the rights of third parties. Consequently, it remains not the less certain that the appreciation of the said deliberations, whether concerning their form or their principle, continues completely within the domain of the Tribunal of Commerce."

Independent of this "considerant," we may recall to mind under the influence of what pressure the Council of State granted its authorisation.

The acting directors of the Credit Mobilier, after obtaining from the Credit Foncier an assistance of thirty millions and the support of the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, declared that, *by doubling the capital of the Credit Mobilier, all embarrassment would be removed, and the societies definitely saved from ruin.* If in order to protect the interests mixed up with the Credit Mobilier, the authorisation to double its capital were necessary, state reasons justified the concession. But if, on the contrary, the support solicited was only a lure—if the end in view was a compromising of the state, with the intention of converting it into a weapon—the success of such a step, far from being an excuse, deserves the severest censure. Such an intention would be not merely ingratitude, but a flagrant blunder; because it would place the government in the necessity of making known the declarations under the influence of which the doubling of the capital was accorded.

It is evident that the judgment pronounced by the Tribunal of Commerce, in the matter of the Credit Mobilier, is of great importance, because it establishes the *responsibility* of the administrators. Directors are taught that they cannot do exactly as they please, and cannot then defy the shareholders to touch them. It is also a most praiseworthy instance of a decision arrived at without needless delay. The Tribunal contrived to hear the pleadings, and to make up its mind, in *two* sittings only. Nevertheless, the interests involved were enormous; the principle contended for full of weighty consequences.

It will be believed that not the feeblest hits, at the administrators of the Credit Mobilier, *i.e.*, at the Brothers Pereire, are those given by M. Mires. He professes to wish to ease their fall He urges them to avoid further exposure, and to compromise the matter; that is to refund. He is astonished that men reputed intelligent should do nothing to stop the rising wave which threatens soon to overwhelm them. What can their further fall signify *to him*? What he wished for he has obtained; they have been judged, and found wanting. The (im) morality of *their* transactions has been made as evident as the loyalty of his own.

They reckon on the public services they have rendered, and thereupon build their hopes of immunity. According to their accounts, their conduct has always been absolutely disinterested; the public welfare was their only thought. With incredible simplicity, they exclaim, "After what we have done for the national weal, is it possible that we should be thrown overboard!" Forgetting their business monopoly for fifteen years, exercised with no merciful hand; forgetting their abuses and infractions of the law (in the case of numerous "syndicats"—combinations to bring about a rise or fall in the price of shares), they have the face to say, "It is the affair of the ports of Marseilles which has let us down."

Nothing of the kind is true. If they hope to meet with justice tempered with mercy, let them acknowledge their errors or their faults. To repair the evils they have caused, let them sacrifice their ill-gotten wealth. At that price, they may still retain some little remnant of respectability. But if they insist on their shareholders' ruin, if they be determined to keep their money at the expense of their honesty, they will have to undergo the fate of other less culpable financiers, who have had to suffer for their doings.

M. Mires, therefore (in "La Presse," which is his property) is making charitable and persevering efforts to prevent the explosion of the innumerable lawsuits which, like the showers of shooting stars at their stated epochs, threaten to set the financial firmament in a blaze. If discontented shareholders cannot be persuaded to refrain, the administrators of the Credit Mobilier will be in the position of a target for chassepot practice. Not that he feels much pity for them individually. But his great fear is, that if saucy shareholders be thus allowed to get into a habit of persecuting directors, there will be an end of all association and enterprise for the carrying out of great undertakings. He is afraid that the character, the notoriety, and the consequences, of these lawsuits, will cause respectable, able, and wealthy men to keep aloof from grand industrial schemes: which schemes must consequently languish and fall to the ground. He would like "a conclusion," a shutting up of the business, *without* judicial debates. It would be much better, he thinks, for things to be made pleasant, than to go on raising more and more fuss, more and more scandal. There has already been too much of both.

Security for the administrators first; then, an equitable satisfaction offered to the suffering interests. In governmental regions there exists a strong repugnance to exert heavy pressure on the administrators—of which repugnance the said administrators are well aware. Perhaps even they mistake it for friendly patronage. But, to forestall the issue of the threatened lawsuits and the influence of public opinion, M. Mires strongly advises them—and notably the MM. Pereire, Galliera, and Selliere—to accept the proposition of a Tribunal of Arbitration composed of "sommités sociales," people high in society, as the surest way of saving their honour, instead of risking continued judicial proceedings, in which their reputations may receive unseemly gashes. "At any price, avoid future lawsuits," is the serious advice of M. Mires. If they refuse it the public will believe, not that their hands are perfectly clean, but that, in risking such a stake, the administrators are influenced by some secret assurance of gaining their suit.

But those gentlemen must have forgotten that the day is past when judges delivered their sentences "according to the facts of the case" without further explanation. At that time, the [illegible] magistrates, being obliged to give reasons for their decisions, are under the control of public opinion. Managers, possessed of royal fortunes, can hardly expect a favourable decision when sued by their ruined constituents; especially as those fortunes were acquired during the period in which the ruin of the shareholders was accomplished. This idea is strongly supported by the adverse judgment against the administrators already delivered by their peers—the judges of the Tribunal of Commerce.

M. Mires boldly shows up the fortune accumulated by the Brothers Pereire, Emile and Isaac, during their management of the Credit Mobilier. In 1848, they were in very embarrassed circumstances, which continued with such intensity that, in 1852, for want of five hundred thousand francs (twenty thousand pounds), the amount of caution money required, they could not be comprised on the list of concessionaires of the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1854, they were still what is called poor. They inhabited apartments in the Rue d'Amsterdam, the property of the Sainte-Germain railway; their whole fortune then consisting of the founders' shares in the said railway.

At present they possess lands stretching from the Parc de Monceaux and the Boulevard Malesherbes up to Batignolles, worth thirty-five millions; buildings erected on the same for the private account of the Messieurs Pereire, ten millions; the forest of Armauvillers and the chateau they have built there, ten millions; their hotel in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, six millions; their other hotel in the Rue de Valois, one million; the chateau de Palmer (famous claret vineyard), in the Gironde, two millions; Arcachon (fashionable and much frequented watering-place near Bordeaux), six millions; estates along the railway from Bordeaux to Bayonne, reached by agricultural roads made at the expense of the State, ten millions. Total of "proprietes immobilieres" property in land and house, eighty millions of francs, or three millions two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Moreover, numerous commercial companies are cited as having been established with their capital, such as the "Magasins du Louvre," the "Grande Maison de Blanc," the manufactory of "Conserves Almentaires," &c. All those are what are called "Valeurs mobilieres," property belonging to the cash-box. To give an idea of the immense amount of this "mobilier" wealth, some years ago, M. Emile Pereire, at a meeting of the shareholders of "l'Immobiliere," said that he and his brother held between them more shares than all the other shareholders put together. Consequently, it is a very moderate estimate to put down their mobilier property at the modest sum of thirty millions, making a grand total of one hundred and ten millions of francs, or four millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

This wealth (in no way patrimonial) has not come to them either by inheritance or through their wives. When the Messieurs Pereire came to Paris, they were not a bit better off than M. Mires was. In short, they sprang from nothing. All they possess must have been acquired during their direction of the Credit Mobilier. When a man produces nothing, but merely buys and sells, it is clear that, to fill *his* pockets, other people's must be emptied.

The disasters caused by the collapse of the Credit Mobilier are said to have been nearly as terrible as the ruin brought about by the Assignats of '93. Innumerable are the individuals who have had to learn the difference between affluence and indigence. Behind these trials, pending or expected, more than thirty thousand families are anxiously awaiting the issue. Small to them is the consolation that, if the Credit Mobilier (although professedly established for the development of national industry) have done no good to itself, it has at least done good—as far as filling their pockets is concerned—to the Brothers Pereire, Emile and Isaac.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold, in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.
1 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d.
On demand	at 1s. 10 13/16d.
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 3/4d.
Circular Notes	1s. 10¾d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
4 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.
3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
2 do.	1s. 11d.
1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
On demand	1s. 10 7/8d.
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. / Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10 13/16d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5
3 do. ... 4

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 21st July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.
1 do.	at 1s. 10⅞d.
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 3/4d.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe [illegible] Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at

6 months sight at	1/11 1/4 per Rupee
4 do.	1/11 1/8
3 do.	1/11 1/16
2 do.	1/11
1 do.	1/10 15/16
On demand	1/10 7/8
On Scotland	1/10¾

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 20th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES.

Fine Pale Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, quarts,	Rs. 27 per doz.
Do. do. in 3 do. do.	29 do.
Superior Port, in 3 and 2 doz. cases, do.	27 do.
Do. do. in 2 " pints.	14 do.
Old Tom	24 do.
Whiskey	15 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 25th June 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	Medoc quarts at	Rs. 12 per dozen.
	" pints at	7½
	St. Laurent quarts at	18
	Chateau Beitasse at	25
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux at	25
	" " Champagne at	35

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg quarts at	Rs. 30 p. doz
	" pints at	16
	Imperial quarts at	32
	" pints at	17
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at	35
	Moselle at	24
	" pints at	13
	Johannisberg quarts at	33

GADDUM & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. Agents.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S
Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co.,
(Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) POONA,
And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.
The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.
The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.
The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.
The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.
This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.
Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA).

—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.
The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.
The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.
The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.
The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—
The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.
An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.
An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.
The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.
The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.
In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
HUGH ROSE, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.
R. NAPIER, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.
H. B. LOCKETT, C.S.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED. E. & Co.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Interleaved with plain paper Price Rs. 3 0
Free by post Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	1 2	1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
On cut	1 2	1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	1 2	1 4
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	1 4	1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

REVALENTA ARABICA.

(DU BARRY'S, THE ORIGINAL, PREPARATION.)
THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has proved this to be a most valuable
FOOD FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.
To the former, it affords relief from the thousand and one evils arising from
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.
To the latter it is a food at once nutritious and easily digestible without being too stimulating.
Supplies imported by EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In tins containing ½ lb. each	0 14	1 0
" " 1 lb. "	2 0	2 8
" " 2 lb. "	3 8	4 0

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.
In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.
Cash on delivery. Credit.
At per lb. Rs. 1-4 Rs. 1-8.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

IN HALF POUND PACKETS,

	Rs.	As.
Santé per packet	0	12
SantéSur fin	1	4
Vanille, extra fine	1	8

Annual consumption exceeds
FIVE MILLION POUNDS.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
are the
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
for these
CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES,
of which they receive
PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES;
an arrangement ensuring the
FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR,
for which these preparations are so remarkable, and which has secured to them such
EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA,
For drinking.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

Alphabet.	En Batons.
Bonbon.	Grotesques.
Bonnes Aventures.	Mexican.
Contes D'Augleterre	Napolitain.
Croquettes Mignonnes	Petits Mains.
Couleurs.	Rouge et Noir.
De Voyage.	Sante.
Dominoes.	Vanille.
&c.	&c. &c.

INDISPENSABL FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis Liebig)
Manufacured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.
The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name. by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.
CAUTION!
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA, TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c. &c.
This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.
Imported by every Overland Mail

	Cash.	Credit.
At per oz.	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 8
" per lb.	" 18 0	" 20 0

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.
OBSERVE!
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian	1 8	2 0
Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin	0 12	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tin, each	0 12	1 0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Corn, Oswego "	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's or Nelson's, per oz.	0 6	0 8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Hard's Infant Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's do., Flours of Meats, per case	1 12	2 0
Isinglass, Real Russian, per oz.	1 0	1 4
Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints	1 8	2 0
Do. Do Do. Imperial Quarts	2 8	3 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. Do. Do. per lb.	18 0	20 0
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin.	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Meizena per lb.	0 14	1 0
Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin	1 0	1 4
Milk, desiccated, per bot.	1 0	1 4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb tin	1 0	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, 1/3lb. tin	0 14	1 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. tin	2 0	2 8
Do. Do. 2 lb. tin	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin	4 0	5 0
Do. Do. Do. Powder, per tin	2 8	3 0
Do. Rusks	4 0	5 0
Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle	0 10	0 12
Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle	0 12	1 0
Vermicelli, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

CHINA TEAS.

of the *finest quality*, specially selected by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
HYSON, FLOWERY PEKOE.
ORANGE PEKOE, SOUCHONG,
SOUCHONG & HYSON, SOUCHONG & PEKOE.

The quality of these Teas is so widely known as to render needless any description of their exquisite Aromas and Flavours. The present
NEW CONSIGNMENT
Fully maintains the great superiority to all other TEAS offered in this market, by which former importations have been distinguished.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Lead Packets of 1 lb. each,	2 8	3 0
Boxes of 7 lbs., each,	17 0	20 0

Bombay Byculla and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CHINA TEAS

of Season 1867, to make room for those of Season 1868.
Pouchong / Orange Pekoe / Pouchong & Hyson } Box of 7 lbs. { Ordinary Price Rupees 20.
REDUCED TO Rs. 10 NET CASH.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

JUST RECEIVED, by "TIMOUR," from London, all in prime condition, a small consignment of Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Tripe, Tobacco, Tapioca, Maccaroni, Arrowroot, Vermicelli, Dessicated Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Bottled Beer, &c. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.
SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.
KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.
HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE—FRENCH VIEWS ON ZOROASTRIANISM. Translated from the texts by M. A FRANCK and JULES OPPERT.—Price ONE RUPEE cash. Postage 2 annas.
THE BENGAL ARMY LIST, corrected to 1st July.—Price Rupees Five and a Half. Postage 6 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 13th July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
The Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st July	3	0
The Madras Ditto ditto	4	8
The Bengal Ditto ditto	5	8
Hart's Royal Ditto corrected to 1st April	6	8
Thoyts' Guide to candidates for the Staff Corps (N. I. Branch)	3	0
Gayer's (13th N. I.) Q. & A. on all matters relating to the Sepoy	3	0
Ferguson's (21st Fus.) The Adjutant's Guide	5	0
Rules & Regulations of leave, &c., to Officers in Civil employ	4	0
Pay Tables for Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., in India	5	0
Municipal Government in Bombay	0	12
French Views of Zoroastrianism	1	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 20th July, 1868.
☞ Postages additional to Outstations.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c.-&c.

FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.
The following can be had loose by weight:—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms [illegible] live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
JUST LANDED EX "IBERIAN."
A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.
Also,
A few sets of plated mounted ditto., without covered Buckles.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours and some of them are with imitation cane body and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction-room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Also,
A second-hand English-built Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, price Rs. 325.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Pitt, of London, in a case.
And Also,
The properties of Gentlemen.
A very neat, light, and nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, painted dark green.
A second-hand single-seated light Brougham with Lamps and Shaft.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.
A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
Also,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Waggonette, with moveable Hood.
1 very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green, and lining to match.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., at No. 7, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Residence, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
No Catalogues. and the property will be on view three days previously. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the Carved Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Circular and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Screens, Chest of Drawers, Cupboards, and a variety of Miscellaneous articles, a few Cases of Preserved Potatoes, &c.
By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.
A few Cases of Water-proof Coats, Caps, &c.
On account and risk of the concerned—
S | C S W | C—346 to 395—50 Boxes of Candles, 25 & Co. packs each.
Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Madapollams, Shirtings, Longcloths, Domestics, Mulls, Jaconets, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF TIMBER.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:—
Oosman Soolaman.
Jasoob Esmail.
Hassam Moosa.
Guny Ahmed.
A very superior lot of 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings of sizes.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 " " Jaconets.
4 " " Madapollams.
5 " 28 in. 5½ lbs. T. Cloth.
7 " 32 " 6 lbs. do.
18 " 38 " 23½ lbs. Domestic.
10 " T. Red Twist, No 40.
7 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
3 " " Sarries.
2 " Superior T. Red Garments.
10 " each 300 lbs. Ruby Carol and Cornelia Beads.
5 Hhds. Red Wine. / 2 Quarter Casks do. / 2 Hhds. White do. } Imported direct from South Australia.
Bombay, 24th July, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.
50 Dozen assorted Pickles, few dozen Tins of Fresh Salmons, Herrings, à la Sardines, Oxford Sausages, &c.
On account of whom it may concern—
One Gold Hunting Watch by Jones, with Chain.
By order of the Official Assignee *In re* Cooverjee Shapoorjee—
1 Fire-proof Safe on stand, with Chubb's Lock, by John Lord and Co.
On account of the underwriters—
V B {936} 1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
{970} 1 " T Cloth 7 "
Also, at 3 P. M., at Accountant General's Office, in Elphinstone Circle.
23 Teakwood Writing Desks.
AT 1 P. M.
One four-seated Open Carriage, well protected from the rains with pair of Persian Horses, going either in single or double Harness.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH HAY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder:—
About 140 Bales of English Hay, just landed.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Dadabhoy Framjee, and Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Eduljee Framjee, deceased.
One Policy of Insurance of the Universal Life Assurance Society of London and Calcutta, for Rs. 6,000, on the life of Mrs. Jane Mary Briggs, lately a Milliner in Bombay.
Bombay, 24th July, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhœa, Dysentery.—The medicines commonly used for the subjugation of these diseases so frequently fail of effecting that object that it should be known to all sufferers from these maladies that Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the abdomen two or three times a day, with the application of warm bran poultices in the intervals, gives immediate relief, gradually soothes the irritable bowels, and assuages their most distressing pains. This treatment is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and, with attention, will always be successful. Farinaceous diet, milk, and barley water should give subsistence during the continuance of the disease, to the utter exclusion of all solid food, which the deranged bowels are incompetent to assimilate.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11 Clement's Lane Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.